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ondence from particular farmers, giving the s of their experience, is solicited. Letters I be signed with the writer's real name, in full, will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

### Agricultural.

Soil Deficiencies.

We have heard of the old lady who said she made money keeping boarders because she found out what they didn't like and then gave them enough of it. One cannot make money growing plants in that way. If they are only fed on what they do not like they will not produce enough to pay for their ground rent.

We need to find what the plants like or need for proper growth, then ascertain what is lacking in the soil, and then to study the best and cheapest method of supplying those deficiencies.

We will take it for granted upon the authority of the chemists that the fertiliznitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It is true that the green plant contains more of carbon and more of water than of either of these three, but these are not classed as fertilizers. However, these are not needed in like quantities by all plants, or are they a healthy and vigorous growth of our usual

ment of the crop, and are not to be supplied thrifty pigs, that will not result in a loss reach, though once furnished they are not to grow and fatten them.

swamps where vegetation grows, and where the "English bacon" hogs, leaves accumulate and decay.

these crops are grown and plowed under. since. It is probable that other plants that we call For twenty years his sales of hogs aver-

enough of the nitrogen to be returned to the money, and the hog helps him to do that. soil when they are plowed under or decay.

The manufacturers of commercial fertilphate of ammonia, and in the decaying of for her before her time and no dead pigs. mal matter; as bone, blood, meat or fish, nt the decay commencing until they reach moisture of the soil, and finely pulverd that they may then decay to become ailable as the plants need them.
The sources of phosphoric acid to the

mer are also his animal manures, in cay of vegetable matter; but these are inquate to the demand, as upon this ele- by accident to one. ent depends the growth and plumpness of to make this element more readily available pigs as he ever saw. He started to feed as food for the plants, but it is now known them cornmeal, oilmeal by the carload and sows on the feeding floor, and give them all upon good luck.

that the decay of rich manure or vegetable matter containing.much nitrogen generates another acid, which has the same effect if the material is finely ground, though it acts more slowly. It is also aided by the presnce of soluble potash.

The farmer's sources of potash are his manures, the decay of leaves and plants and the ashes from burning wood or plants, and among plants that will contribute most in their decay are the various seaweeds, acces sible, of course, only to those near the salt water. The manufacturer depends upon the products of the potash mines, the principal of which are in Stassfurt, Germany, which come to us in various degree of purity, as kainit, kaiserite, muriate and sulphate of potash.

As the duty of the nitrogen seems to be to produce a rank and rapid growth, and is shown by a dark green color in the leaves, and that of the phosphoric acid to develop starch and sugar or what will produce them in the perfect growth, that of the potash is to give stamina or stiffness to them, that they may endure until they have performed the true purpose of every plant, the perpetuation of its species by seeds or offshoots. By watching the growth of plants upon a field one may then obtain a very correct idea of the deficiencies of the soil in which they are growing, to guide him as to what he should apply to it.

Another deficiency often is lime, and though bone, phosphatic rock and wood ashes help to supply this, it may be necessary in some cases to add lime either as a carbonate in slaked lime, or as sulphate in land plaster. This is the case when it contains so much acid as to quickly change the color of litmus paper when placed in the moistened soil.

Soils may also be deficient in vegetable porous to absorb water enough for the plants. This should be easily noticed when working it, and the remedy is the plowing ing elements most needed by all plants are under of vegetable matter and more thorough pulverizing of the soil.

### Breeding and Feeding Hogs.

At a meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture last January, Mr. John Cownie existing in all soils in quantities to produce of Iowa was on the programme to tell about "The Hog from Birth to Sale," and we are cultivated crops. These deficiencies must indebted to the Kansas Farmer for a stenobe learned and supplied.

Nitrogen is often spoken of as the most important of these elements, because the points for the benefit of our readers, who vigorous growth of the plant depends largely may not succeed in raising pork to as much upon it, and because it is the most expensive profit as do the fariners in Iowa and other when one has to purchase it; but the others corn-growing States, but may like to know are equally necessary to the perfect develop- how to grow them so as to have healthy, from as many different sources within our even when the feeder has to buy the grain

as easily lost by leaching or evaporation, or He prefaced his remarks by telling that as likely to be taken up in excessive quanti- about forty years ago he took the first \$2.50 he had say Nitrogen forms a component part of the he knew of who raised pigs in that county, excrements of all animals and poultry, vary- and bought two pigs at \$1.25 each, on coning in amount not only according to the dition of catching them himself. He thought The nitrogenous foods, like oil meal and cot- been to earn the \$2.50, but he got them, and tonseed meal, contain more than cornmeal, carried them home, five miles, in a bag on than his neighbors, and in three weeks, of all the shelled corn they will eat, and let bran and hay, and as practically an average his back. When they were supposed to be of four-fifths of the fertilizing elements in fat enough to kill he was able to sell them hundred pigs, he had but one pig left. He the sows will be dry with no caked udder, the food is voided in the excrements, the at \$1.75 per hundred pounds, which luckily overfed the sows, caused fever and killed and the pigs will have no desire to suckle farmer who uses these will have a manure amounted to more money than he paid for the pigs as surely as if he had hit them in them, and will not if all are turned out into heap rich in nitrogen if he handles it so tha them, though they weighed less than two the head with a hammer. That was one of the same pasture. none is allowed to waste. Another source hundred pounds each. If they had ex- his failures, entirely his own fault, and it within the reach of the farmer is the deceeded that weight he would have received set him to thinking. He has not lost a pig weigh four hundred pounds or more. Proposits of decaying vegetable matter in \$2 per hundred. They were a good type of

When better breeds came round he decided But nitrogen also exists in large amounts to try the Poland China, and a few years that she should have nothing but a drink. in the air we breathe, and we have learned after that he had the pleasure of selling four Do not give cold water in cold weather. that certain plants, like all of the clover carloads of hogs, all of his own raising, in Get a little warm water to take the chill off. family, and the legumes or pod-bearing Chicago, and taking a check for \$5375 for plants, like beans and peas, lupines and them, and of knowing commission men who others, have the ability to extract this nitro- saw them said they were the finest lot of gen from the air and store it up in the soil, hogs that had ever been put on the scales at by means of certain little nodules, or bull- the stock yards there. He went home that like growths on their roots, and that where night, and after the check was cashed and the pen and give a good dry bed. If you these will grow the entire atmosphere can divided with his partner, there was not a are not such good friends with her that you be made to supply nitrogen to the soil, if mortgage on his honse and has not been

weeds and some trees have the same prop- aged over \$3000 a year. The hogs paid the erty, especially such trees as the locust bills when children were sent away to under which grass always grows very rank. school, and furnished money to start his We have also learned that nitrogen in the oldest boys in business, and if the wheat soil may be preserved from wasting during crop failed, as it sometimes does in Iowa, the the winter by what are called cover crops, as hogs made good the deficiency. Therefore winter-growing grains, and other plants he likes the hog and they are personal that will not die out, or dying will hold friends, for he is in the business to make can crawl through to a trough of their own

The first requirement is a good hog house Rye, rape and flat turnips are perhaps the His ideal building, of which he has several, best plants for this purpose in the Northern is a building with an alley in the centre and tates, as the two last do not winter kill pens six by eight feet at each side, with winuntil the ground freezes, after which there dow in each pen. The house runs north and can be but little waste until it thaws in the south, to get both morning and afternoon sun in all pens. Have a gate to each pen. Such pens are necessary when sows are going to zers find their supply of nitrogen in the farrow. Have the house clean, and give iemicals, nitrates of soda and potash, in light beds of clean straw. Everything ready

He has a good pasture of about forty acres, st of which are cooked and dried to pre- with hog-tight fence. After being a hog pasture for five years it is fitted to grow corn, and another field should be taken for pasture. In large pastures hogs soon learn to feed without much rooting.

Any of the leading breeds are good enough, but in Iowa they have been breeding too hich they exist as a result of the waste of fine, and it is well to have sows somewhat are and tissue in the living animal, re- coarse, but use a well-bred male, and even aced by new, and, to some extent, by the with but a half dozen sows it is better to stirred away. have two males, that there may be no loss asked. "Well," said he, "I use a little brains

Have all sows farrow nearly at the same bost of our grains and other seeds, and of time. This saves trouble in care of them, starch or sugar. The manufacturer fur- many sows in farrowing at first, but now shes them as phosphate of lime in ground loses none. Then he fed too much corn; one, phosphatic rock, and a waste from the the sows were too fat; now scarcely feeds afacture of iron ore, which is usually an ear to brood sows, but feeds to make bone or allow any food to stand until it gets sour,



would eat, from a desire to have better hogs will drink. In adjoining pen give the pigs somewhere between three hundred and five them go to the sows as they will. In a week within fifteen or twenty years, but he does not feed the sows that way now.

For the first twenty-four hours it is better He had seen sows that promised to be good milkers ruined and the pigs lost by a drink of ice water after farrowing. For the first week a handful of bran may be added to the warm water, after the first day. Clean out can get in the pen and hold the pigs up to her to nurse, you are not good enough for better than ear corn and water. He used to the hog business, and had better be in one milk cows to get milk for the hogs, sit up of the professions.

Gradually increase the feed so that she will be getting a full ration when the pigs are about a month old, then the pigs will be able to get away with all the milk she will produce. Then have a place where they and teach them to feed there. A shelled corn soup is good for young pigs, and later on ground oats made into a swill. Always feed it sweet, and if by chance any sours add baking soda to it. If the pigs have the scours it is probably from eating something that did not digest well, and baking soda is one of the best and handiest remedies, as the good woman usually has it in the kitchen.

He told a story of a young man who came. home from State University and found his father keeping a lot of pigs that were very hard-looking specimens. They had lacked care and showed it. The young man called upon a neighbor who knew something about hogs, though not an educated man. He had a fine, thrifty looking lot of pigs, and he asked why there was such a difference between them and those his father had. What do you put in that swill?" "A little meal and a little bran and a little "Is that all you use?" he folks is rather short on them." It was a more severe than might have been expected

He never likes to sell hoss until they fessors are telling that it takes more corn to make a pound of pork after the hogs weigh three hundred pounds than before, but it does not take as much trouble. He has pigs come in May after he feels sure of good of securing breeds of hens which shall excel animal droppings or heaps of hav or other weather. They run in the pasture all They are long, lank, big-boned, big-muscled fellows. In September fattening begins, and in February they weigh four hundred pounds each. A few years ago such hogs were at a discount, and every one was talking about "English bacon" hogs. That did not last long.

He had found nothing to fatten hogs any to cook feed for them, and make swill for them. While he did this he never got a good hog. He would not have any one grind corn or cook food for his hogs if he would do it for nothing. Feeds about sunrise in the morning. Like the hired men they do not like to get up before the sunrise in winter. Give the corn on a clean floor, and the water in the yard, then have the hoghouse clean and well bedded, and when they are through breakfast they are ready to lie down in the straw and put on fat. Open the door, open windows and give good ventilation, About three o'clock water them in the yard, then let them to the feeding floor, and about four or half past they may be let into the hoghouse, where they will sleep and grow fat

until morning.

The hog is a cleanly animal, and if watered deep, nearly all the tubers were found be in the outside yard all the droppings will be left there. The feeding floor is cleaned after each meal. A wooden hoe, made of two by six plank, about three feet long, with an old sawblade at the lower edge, will scrape it out very quickly. This feeding floor has no roof, and he prefers it so, even if he does

have to shovel snow off it sometimes. To the corn and water for feeding he adds a few oats and a basket or two of raw potashorts," said the old man, as he busily toes. Young shoats to be fattened need oats and shorts.

After hogs are fattened he would not drive in mixing and feeding, but I reckon you them to market. He lives three miles from a railroad station, and when he had driven cruel answer, but as the old man thought them that distance they shrank from five to iron-sulphate solutions were without lasting the other family looked down upon him seven pounds each. When he hauled them because of his lack of education, perhaps no they did not shrink more than from one to 11 pounds. His carts are well bedded. He Do not feed pigs more than they will eat, goes with them from the farm to Chicago, stays by them in the yards, feeds and waters treat these substances with sulphuric acid row in two weeks, and had as fine a lot of treat these substances with sulphuric acid row in two weeks, and had as fine a lot of weaned at six weeks old by this plan if manor let the trough get sour. They can be them, and stays by them until they cross the

cholera among his hogs.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Government printer has in press a Farmers' Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, giving the result of some of the most valuable experiments recently made by the various experiment stations throughout the country. It will contain fourteen short articles, any one of which can be read in four or five minutes. The first article calls attention to the harmful impurities in most drinking water, and describes a home-made distiller, costing about \$5, which can be used in conjunction with the kitchen stove, and can furnish several gallons daily of per feetly pure and germ-proof water.

Some experiments are cited indicating that the application of lime to the soils increases the yields. Lime applied so as to slake in the soil produced a slightly better result than when slaked and then harrowed in.

Results are given of some quite extensive experiments in the destruction of weeds by eans of chemicals. In one instance is the weeds had completely disappeared. The quires a much larger amount of fertilizer oats were stalky and well stooled. In the and you get smaller results. adjoining untreated plat of oats the weeds It takes about forty days to produce a crop acre were required for this spraying.

quite take the place of the peculiar and delicate flavor of this candy. The Vermont Many suppose that a drought will kill out

Another article is entitled "Value of Cot-

are claimed that if alfafa is cut green and thrown into a tight deep silo in small forkfuls and carefully tramped, and then topped with five or six feet of some heavy, tightpacking material like cut green fodder it will make excellent silage. If the alfalfa is put up in the middle of summer in clear, dry weather, it must be raked and loaded as fast as it is cut, as it will become too dry in even a couple of hours.

Other subjects treated are the best methods of treating sandy soils, fertilizers for market garden crops, forage crops for pigs, how to graze steers, the best type of dairy cow, water in butter, etc.

in egg production. Of the 236 hens employed, rubbish from the field. Never drive on your thirty-nine laid 160 or more eggs and thirty- field when the ground is soft and wet, as it five laid less than one hundred eggs in a often is in the fall, winter and spring. year. Great variations were observed in the larity of laying, although all the hens were pack your soil. Catch, kill or otherwise given the same food and care, and the chicktheir uniformity. It was noticed that the injure the stand of grass. All kinds of pouleggs from hens that laid the greatest num ber were on the average smaller in size than those from hens producing fewer eggs, and have the same care that you give your garden the percentage of infertility was also greater or onion patch.

in the former case than in the la ter. Farmers who are now preparing for spring farmer may not be able to carry out my full planting will be interested in some government experiments in planting potatoes at ful tillage, use suitable seed, fertilize every different depths of from one to eight inches. crop, and give the grass field the first chance. Level cultivation was adopted, and so but If he will do this thoroughly he will most little soil was thrown on the potatoes after surely double his product, and educate himthey were planted. The best average yields self into more thorough work. were obtained when the potatoes were planted but one inch deep. Notes were taken on the depths at which tubers were formed, and it was found that most of them were within four inches of the surface of the soil, even where the seed had been planted six, seven and eight inches deep. Where the sets were planted less than four inches tween that and the surface of the soil.

A number of experiments are reported from some of the Canada experiment sta- Ellis of Newton, subject, "The Production tions, in which different strengths of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper were used for the eradication of wild mustard or charlock. This weed has become a pest in Canada. Barley plats were sprayed with ive and ten per cent. solutions of iron sulphate or two and five per cent. solutions of copper sulphate, at the rate of fifty gallons per acre. At this time the grain was beween fifteen and twenty inches high, and the mustard just coming into flower. The effect upon the mustard. The copper sulphate damaged the barley to some extent, and the stronger solution, it is thought, lessened the yield slightly, but both strengths almost entirely destroyed the mustard plants

In order to ascertain the effect of these solutions upon this weed at younger stages of growth, mustard seed was sown on plats

He kept hogs thirty-eight years without in the farm, and when the plants were from having hog cholera. Then he got into polisix to nine inches high were sprayed with the tics, and he could not run that and make a five per cent. solution of iron sulphate and des, and he could not run that and makes have per cent. solution of copper sulphate.

The iron sulphate did not kill all the plants, while the copper sulphate destroyed all within a few days. From the experiments made, the station suggests the following as a most effective remedy:

"A two-per cent. solution of bluestone (sulphate of copper) (that is two pounds in ten gallons of water) is, all things considered, the most effective, safest (as regards the grain crop) and most economical to use. The spraying should be done thoroughly, and for that purpose fifty gallons per acre will be required. If a heavy rain follows the spraying within twenty-four hours the eration will have to be repeated. In order that the work may be effective, spraying should not be delayed after the mustard plants have reached a height of six to nine inches. If allowed to grow taller than this, stronger solutions would be necessary and in larger quantities, as the grain would then largely protect the mustard."

#### Grass Culture.

Land should be taken up every five or six cited an oat field, which containing many years and given an intense cultivation. Sun weeds was on June 20 sprayed with a solution of ten pounds of bluestone to a vinegar get much better results from your fertilizer, barrel of water. The oats and the weeds for the reason that the land becomes par-were about six inches high. On August first tially dormant without cultivation. It re-

were rampant, and the oats were weak and of grass, at an average growth of an inch or had failed to stool. The crop of the treated more a day. Under proper conditions it portion was one-third greater than upon the will grow ten inches or more in a week, untreated area. Forty gallons of liquid per yielding 300 pounds of hay per day to the acre. One may often find spots that fail to Although maple sugar making is an in- get their share of the fertilizer; such spots dustry confined to the North, it awakens in-terest everywhere, for there is nothing to their full share, and in ten days they will

station calls attention to the fact that the much of the grass stand. I have never had maple sap is chemically identical with that any trouble from that source since I comof the sugar cane, and may be obtained menced to intensely cultivate and feed, cerequally as pure and white if suitable tainly none since I commenced the use of methods of refining are applied. It is mat- bone, potash and nitrate of soda with each ter other than sap which imparts to the crop. Remember that I use fertilizer with maple sugar its richness and flavor as well every crop, whether first or second, and have as its brown color, which is due to the cara- come to the conclusion that when the land is melization of some of the sugar when the well cared for timothy and redtop will go sap is being boiled down. It is said that a through a severe drought without injury. hundred pounds of ordinary maple sugar With intense cultivation and perfect surcontain about seventy-five pounds of sugar, face connection with the subsoil, enough five pounds of other materials and twenty water will be drawn up to keep the grass roots alive.

With intense cultivation, six inches of ton Seed to the Farmer," which shows that through. This year mine had but three and feeding value, and that the Southern farmer made thirty-five tons of hay on seven acres. is foolish to ship any cotton seed off his Eight inches more of water will carry the second crop. It will take double that to "Alfafa Silage" is the title of another make a medium crop on oil fields. With a short article in which the excellent results dry July and August, there is no use to try

Had we better fertilize old grass fields? Should say no. You cannot get half as good results that way, and not half the benefit of the fertilizer. For that reason I should advise taking up all old fields just as soon as convenient, and intensely cultivate them, as hereinbefore described, and get them down to new grass. That is the only way to get good results. The old fields are generally in a very foul condition, and strong commercial fertilizers will be largely thrown away, if thus used.

Never hitch a horse or any other animal on your grass field, or let them stand and stamp or tear up the grass, or let them run An experiment has been conducted by the or walk over it, except what is absolutely Maine Experiment Station on the possibility necessary to remove the crop. Remove all

Never pasture your field under any circumlaying capacity of the hens and in the regu- stances. Avoid anything that will tend to remove all moles, woodchucks, skunks, or ns in each breed tested were selected for other animals that will trample down or try bite, scratch and do many things that are bad for the field. The grass field should

One thing is certain. While the average scheme, yet he can give his land more care-

GEORGE M. CLARK.

### Union Dairy Institute.

The State Board of Agriculture, the Hampshire Agricultural Society and the Massachusetts Agricultural College unite in inviting the public to attend an institute for consideration of subjects connected with milk and butter production and marketing,

on March 20, in the chapel at Amherst. The principal speakers will be George H. and Handling of Milk and Cream for the Private Trade," and Prof. J. L. Hills of Burlington, Vt., subject "What Makes the Milk Test Vary So?"

Butter exhibit and award of prizes to successful students by the president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. Opportunity for questions To be answered by the judge, Orin Douglas of Boston and A. S. Barnes, expert, instructor in butter making. Proessor Brooks and Professor Cooley will be present to answer questions pertaining to their respective lines of work, and the former will be especially pleased to answer nquiries concerning the use of fertilizers. Farmers are invited to bring in samples of milk and cream for testing. The exercises continue all day, beginning at 9.30 A. M. Coffee and cold lunch will be served free at

### Agricultural.

Feeding Pigs and Grazing Steers. A farmers' bulletin of the Department of Agriculture now in press gives the results of

some interesting experiments in pig feeding At the Oklahoma Station, alfalfa pasture with and without the addition of grain, was studied with a number of pigs. Other forage crops were also tested, including sugar beets cow peas, sorghum, sweet potatoes and peanuts. During part of the test the feeding stuffs were cut and fed; during the remainder of the time they were harvested by the pigs These tests led to the following general

Alfalfa is excellent as pasture for hogs Pigs will make some gain with no other food; excellent gains when fed grain while on alfalfa. Continuous pasturing will injure and may destroy the alfalfa. With rare exceptions, alfalfa should not be pastured the year it is sown. Sorghum also makes a fair pasture for hogs. Sowing cow peas. planting peanuts or sweet potatoes, and allowing hogs to harvest the crop, giving then some grain in addition, reduces the cost of pork production. Sugar beets are much relished by any class of stock. The greater cost of growing them, as compared with other crops, makes it doubtful if they are an economical crop when used in large quan-

Experiments are also noted by the depart ment concerning the grazing of steers or corn and cowpeas

"It is evident that allowing cattle to gather a crop instead of harvesting and feeding it must be a saving of expense," said Mr. C. F. Langworthy of the office of experiment stations. "If at the same time the gains made are satisfactory, this method of feeding should commend itself.

"One of the Experiment Stations recently tested the desirability of grazing steers on a field of corn and cowpeas, supplementing this food with as much cotton seed as the ashes to keep out rats and other vermin, and animals required. The five steers used in the test were turned on a five-acre field after the corn had been pulled. The yield of corn was twenty-five bushels to the acre, which is regarded as hardly an average crop. The cowpeas gave more than average growth of vines, but less than an average crop of peas. None of these had been picked.

"The steers required sixty-five days to consume all the food on the five acres. They field at a time. The cotton seed was always accessible, and was consumed ad libitum. During the first thirty days of the test, while the pea vines were yet green and peas were

"At the beginning of the test, the five steers weighed 3858 pounds. The average daily gain was two pounds per steer. The average amount of cotton seed consumed per steer during the whole test was 250 pounds. Rating cotton seed at \$6 per ton, and making suitable allowance for the cowpeas planted, the cultivation of the crop and the labor of feeding the steers, the cost of a pound of gain was calculated to be 1.6 cents. "In estimating the cost of grazing, the

cotton seed and cowpea are charged to the feeding, but it is reasonable to suppose that they will, as manure scattered over the soil increases the yield of the succeeding crop more than their cost. The advantages of feeding cotton seed to the steers instead of corn are cheapness of food and value as a fertilizer. It was estimated that the steers grazed the three lots of the field about as follows: On the first plat, one-third of the field, all the pea vines, husks, fodder, and about one-fourth of the stalks were eaten; on the second and third plats, each one-third of the field, frost having fallen Oct. 22, the steers ate about two-thirds of the pea vines, all the husks and fodder, but scarcely any of the stalks. The results of the grazing of this field indicate that the corn should be gathered and the animals turned to grazing as early as possible before

" Judging by these results this method of feeding is profitable and worthy of further

Proper Temperature for Food Products.

The storage of fruit and vegetables to protect them from injurious temperatures must vary with the locality, the amount and the means of controlling the temperature. For family use, the house cellar is the most usual place of storage, because of its convenience and its nearly uniform temperature, if well built.

For berries and the more perishable fruits, as peaches, plums, grapes, etc., a system of cold storage on the farm would help to carry them over a glut in the market, or from a season of low prices to higher, but not many farms are so provided, and the larger mechanically-cooled storage plants in the cities are depended upon. From the growers and dealers in food products we have obtained information as to the proper handling and temperature of each as far as we can.

Apples for cold storage should be carefully gathered and handled, so as to avoid any bruising, as this is the most frequent cause of early decay. Only good-sized, sound fruit should be selected for cold storage, as the expense of storing inferior fruit will not be repaid by its sales when taken out. If practicable, when there are storage facilities on the farm, it would be well to put the apples loosely in barrels without heads and stored so that there is a free circulation of air. They will then go through the sweating process without scalding. To leave them in piles in the orchard after gathering is objectionable.

Bins built in a barn by nailing boards on the studding as a lining for the outer wall, and filling the space between boards and lining with straw, then covering bottom and sides of the bin with straw, furnishes safe storage until the temperature goes below zero. Many are also stored in pits as by the method given hereafter for potatoes.

Where there are large quantities it is better to have specially constructed storehouses for them, and directions for such buildings, with double walls and floors. and the space between them filled with non-heatcting material was given in Farmer's Bulletin No. 119. On a farm near Philadel- forms, piled not more than two feet deep phia, a mow twenty-five by forty feet was and covered with sand, while beets, turnips, converted into two rooms for fruit storage at small expense, by lining the outer walls, which were of stone, with paper and doubling the inside walls with felt between inner

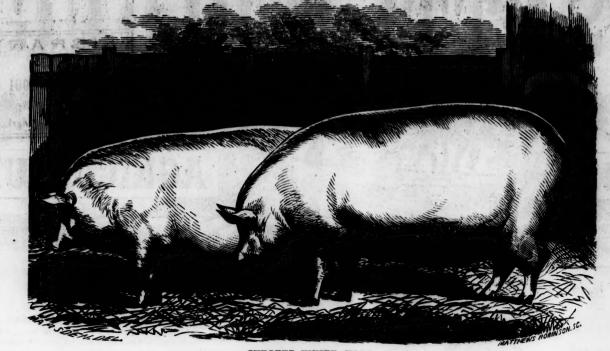
### Cows Made To Breed

By injecting with Hood Farm Breeding Powder. Over 75 per cent. of cows treated with it for failure to breed have since bred. After Abortion all cows should be treated. It thoroughly disinfects,—kills germs and puts organs in normal condition. \$1 and \$2.50. Dollar size, mail \$1.15,

tion. \$1 and \$2.50. Dollar size, mail \$1.15, large, four times more, express, \$2.75.

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Extra good Jersey bull calves and Berkshire swine generally for sale. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. Address C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

and outer boards. There are double doors weather comes, air the cellar by night and helped farmers in deciding when to kill the to each room, and they are left open nights to admit cold air and closed days. This reduces the temperature to about 50°, and when the outside temperature goes below that they can be kept closed, and it should not get below 35° inside during the winter.

Another especially built to hold five hundred barrels, if stored three tiers high, is twenty by twenty-four feet on the ground. the wall is banked up outside. There are For large quantities special buildings are two rows of three-inch studding, boarded built that can be kept at about 40°, well venoutside and inside, and ceiled under the roof. Cold-storage paper is put between the stud- feet apart. ding and boards on each side, and also be- Where fruits, vegetables, etc., are kept in Spanish mackerel 16 cents, sheepshead 15 tween the studding, so that there are two cold storage, the following temperatures are cents, pompano 12 cents and red snappers 8 ceiling. There are two windows with corn meal, cider, cheese, cranberries, onions, are steady at 15 cents for sea, 6 cents double shutters, and a doorway with single potatoes, cabbages, dried or salted fish, furs for white, and 6 cents for yellow. Shad were allowed access to only one-third of the outer door, and double inner door wide and woolens, 32° to 36°; for sauerkraut, are now within price at 30 cents for jacks barrel between them, the double door being closed only in very cold weather. But the eggs, 30° to 34°; cheese, 31° to 38°; butter, Eels steady at 10 cents. Fresh tongues 10° to 38°; butter, accessible, the steers ate very little cotton ing through floor, and carried two feet under- beer, 35°. ground, one hundred feet to the northwest. warmed in winter and cooled in summer. where the air would not be warmed much in they lose quality quickly. winter unless the pipe was five or six feet would not freeze around it.—ED.]

Potatoes and root crops are often stored in a cool, damp place. in underground pits, with earth and straw around them to protect them from frost, or walled with stone laid in cement. This is a tion. modification of the house cellar, and the The best conditions for the preservation important point is to keep a uniform temperature above the freezing point, or from a moist temperature of 42° to 50°; for carna-34° to 38°. There is more danger in the tions, violets, sweet peas, lilies, and lily of house cellar of too high a temperature and a the valley, a dry temperature of 50° to 60° lack of sufficient moisture. In the house cellar bins of three or four feet deep, with board bottoms and sides, are preferable, and if the cellar is too dry they may be packed n sand and covered with it, and the sand kept moist by sprinkling. An air pipe, ex-tending under the earth, like that spoken of form temperature.

masonry and cement, that are expected to have an inside temperature above freezing. when outside it is 40° to 50° below zero Cheaper cellars are built with plank walls covered with earth, and may be warmed with lighted lanterns placed in them, if the cold promises to be too severe. Such root cellars may be made under a barn or other

Pit storage can serve a good purpose if the ground is dry and protected from north or northwest winds, as high winds from those points during freezing weather are apt to drive the cold in. It is better not to have the bottom of the pit much below the surface, as it always should have drainage. For twenty-five to fifty bushels round pit should be used, and for larger amounts a long pit in which the pile shall not be over five to six feet wide and three to three and one half feet deep at the centre. A layer of straw six inches deep under the roots and the same over them, with eight to ten inches of soil on that, will be sufficient until the ground freezes an inch or two deep, when six inches more of earth may be added. This will do in the latitude of Boston, but farther north another layer of straw or coarse manure may be needed after weather becomes very cold, but it should not be such as to rot there, and should be removed as soon as warm weather returns. Until it is cold enough to need this there should be apertures, perhaps with straw laid straight in them, to allow some ventilation. It is claimed stored in pits are better for use in the spring than those kept by any other method, and it is well to plant and grow them late if they are to be kept for late spring trade.

Sweet potatoes should be dug before frost omes, put in piles under cover to sweat out and dry until cold weather, then pack in boxes or barrels with layers of paper between layers of potatoes, and stored at once in dry cellar or room where temperature will not go below 40°, or they may be packed in dry sand. Carrots do best on slat platparsnips and salsify in cellars may be put in deeper layers if covered with sand to prevent shrivelling, or they may be kept in pits the same way as potatoes.

Cabbages need a constant temperature near the freezing point. They can be stored in special cellars about two-thirds under ground, or in trenches covered with straw and soil. In a trench eight to ten inches deep and three feet wide with the roots downward they may be set as close as possi ble and then covered. Those not fully headed will often make more growth in this way if the roots are bedded in the earth. We have also seen them well kept by putting a layer of rails down, then piling the heads upside down on that three or four feet deep, and covering with straw and earth .-

Onions need a dark, dry cellar with a temperature below 40°, and placed eight to teninches deep on slat platforms. As warm

close it by day, trying not to have it go be-low 34°. They also keep well if frozen solidly and then covered with straw or waste hay, and not handled until they have thawed under the covering.

Squashes are quickly injured by frostland should be gathered early and housed or covered at night. In cellars they need as high temperature as can be obtained without the cellar in very cold, damp or rainy days. tilated, and the squash on shelves about two

closed spaces of dead air between the considered most favorable, viz.: For apples, cents. Lake trout 12 cents, sea trout 7 walls. Coal ashes are between the roof and apricots, berries, buckwheat flour, oatmeal, cents and whitefish 61 cents. Perch enough for two men to pass through with a brined meats, lard, maple syrup, dried fruits, and 50 cents for roes. Pickerel 12 cents, namost peculiar feature is a six-inch pipe open- 12° to 15°; lemons and oranges, 34° to 36°;

Tropical fruits should be kept in rooms at then ten feet upright, with a four-foot hori-zontal funnel opening to the northwest. oranges will endure 26° on the trees for an Rivers. In the shell Blue Points \$2.50 a There is also a ventilator through roof and hour or so, they will freeze if exposed to it bushel. Clams steady at 50 cents a gallon, ceiling. The air coming through this pipe is four hours. Freezing and thawing gives or \$2.50 a barrel. Scallops \$1 a gallon and them a sickish, sweet flavor, but if put at shrimps 80 cents a gallon. Lobsters are thus giving a nearly even temperature. [We once in cold water they can be thawed with-bringing 18 cents alive and 20 cents boiled. would suggest that this might do in Penn- out injury. Lemons taken from cold storsylvania, but there are points farther north age should not be taken to a warm room, as

Honey should be stored in a dry room and underground, or so deep that the earth kept at a temperature of 70° to 90°. It is a mistake to store honey in a refrigerator or

Hops should be kept as dry as possible, and in a temperature of about 40°. Th in outside cellars in the side of a hill, or higher the temperature above this and the below the level of the surface, floored and more moisture the more rapid the deteriora-

> of cut roses, smilax, asparagus and ferns is Fruit wrapped in heavy brown paper will stand 15° more cold than if not wrapped.

> Eastern grapes bear low temperatures better than California or Malaga. Young fruit trees, flowering shrubs and plants are injured by temperatures below 36°. They are stored in cellars packed in

ventilation. The temperatures should be ern creamery 24 cents and Western 232 cents. kept as near 32° as possible; a temperature of 60° to 65° injures it.

Canned tomatoes when frozen become stringy, canned fish soft and mushy, lemon black and spotted, olives soft and rancid pickles soft and unsalable.

Sauerkraut ferments at 90° and freezes 15°, either of which conditions spoits it. All tree seeds, including peach, plum walnut, etc., sprout better in the spring if frozen during the winter. Bulbs, including tulips, lilies and hyacinths, are not injured if subjected to a temperature below zero.

Oysters in shell can be kept for two months in a dark place when the temperature is but little above freezing, if occasionally sprinkled with ice water. Fresh oysters in cans deteriorate after two weeks in any tempera ture unless frozen.

Fresh fish are stored and shipped in bins with cracked ice, the ice water running over them to keep them moist. Northern merchants sometimes freeze fish for storage and transportation, but they spoil more quickly the flavor is injured by freezing. Oysters, if likely to be exposed to very low temper-

Animals should not be killed while they are overheated or excited, but should be kept quiet for twenty-four hours previous, and fed lightly on cooling food. If cold storage rooms are not available kill only on a cool dry day when temperature is not above to 50° or below 20°. In wet weather that potatoes dug late in the season and only when temperature is not above 35° to 40°. After killing let carcasses hang so they to Liverpool, 650 barrels to London, and 50 hours, until they have a temperature of 40° or lower. They may then be kept for several days or shipped at 45° in dry weather, or at 40° or lower in wet weather. Pork that is to be cured should never be frozen and it is said that frozen meat will spoil in eixteen hours at a temperature of 75°.

Beef should not be placed in cold storage until all animal heat has left it, but be gradnally cooled outside to 50°, then in storage reduced to 36° in forty-eight hours, then radually warmer to 38°.

Dry salt pork for Southern use needs to e cured in salt thirty days for winter and fifty to sixty days for summer use. The warnings of the weather bureau have

" Hit the Nail

On the Head."

If you have eruptions, pains in the head or hidneys, stomach trouble and feelings of everiness, "Hit the nail on the head." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the hammer to use. It will purify your blood. The masses praise it for doing this and making the whole body healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoin

meat salted for home use.

The receipts on the market this week have been fairly good, with a quick demand and little change in prices. Market cod is bringing 31 to 4 cents, with large at 4 to 41 cents, and steak at 6 to 64 cents. Haddock is steady at 3 to 37 cents, with hake easier at 11 cents The space under the floor is filled with coal artificial heat, and good ventilation, closing for large and 3 cents for small. Pollock is bringing 42 cents and cusk 3 cents. Bass is in fair supply at 18 cents for striped, 8 cents for sea and 7 cents for black. Halibut is gray, with bluefish steady at 10 cents. cents, cheeks 8 cents, and Western salmon cents. Oysters are steady at \$1 for Norfolks, \$1.15 for fresh-opened Stamfords,

There are some who claim to be getting last week's prices for certain marks of butter, but the general feeling is that there has been a decline of a half cent a pound on best grades, and that not many assorted sizes Vermont and New Hampshire extra creamery bring over 232 cents, and northern New York 23 to 232 cents, while large tubs are not over 23 cents. There are some fancy makes Western held at 23½ cents in assorted spruce tubs, but they are few, and 221 to 23 cents is fair price for assorted spruce and 22 to 22½ cents for large ash. Eastern from 20 to 22 cents. Northern firsts at 22 cents and Western at 21 cents, with seconds at 19 to 20 cents. Some sales from cold storage at 19 to 20 cents for June creamery. There seems to be fair demand for renovated at 17 to 18 cents for choice. Lower grades are offered at 12 to 15 cents. Imitations are dull at 131 to 15 cents, and so are ladles tending under the earth, like that spoken or above in the apple storage, would make a straw, and generally shipped in the same manner as potatoes as regards packing.

Celery is stored in an unfloored, enclosed, form temperature.

In very cold regions they have especially built cellars, with thick floors and walls of built cellars, with thick floors and walls of with narrow lanes, about two feet apart, for the same shows in the same manner as potatoes as regards packing.

Celery is stored in an unfloored, enclosed, well-ventilated shed, the earth is well wetted and a supply and the celery packed in an upright position, with narrow lanes, about two feet apart, for the same straw, and generally shipped in the same manner as potatoes as regards packing.

Celery is stored in an unfloored, enclosed, well-ventilated shed, the earth is well wetted and a supply and the celery packed in an upright position, with narrow lanes, about two feet apart, for stray of the same manner as potatoes as regards packing.

Celery is stored in an unfloored, enclosed, well-ventilated shed, the earth is well wetted and a supply and the celery packed in an upright position, with narrow lanes, about two feet apart, for specific to 12 to 14 cents. Dairy butter sening slowly at 20 to 21 cents for Vermont extra and 19 to 23.48 to \$4.32, Russets No. 1 \$3.40 to \$4.26, No. 2 \$3.48 to \$4.32, Russets No. 1 \$4.26 to \$3.50 to \$4.26, No. 2 \$3.48 to \$4.32, Russets No. 1 \$4.20 to 21 cents for Vermont extra and 19 to 20 cents for New York. Firsts are 18 to 19 to 21 cents for Vermont extra and 19 to \$3.60 to \$4.26, No. 2 \$3.48 to \$4.32, Russets No. 1 \$4.20 to \$4.26, No. 2 \$3.48 to \$4.32, Russets No. 1 \$4.20 to \$4.26, No. 2 \$3.48 to \$4.32, Russets No. 1 \$4.20 to \$4 dairy 20 cents in boxes, 22 cents in prints, \$3.30 to \$4.32, Canada Red and Ben Davis then? common to good 15 to 19 cents for boxes and 16 to 20 cents for prints. Jobbers want California Pippins in boxes, 4 tiers, \$1.92 to borne in mind that while experiments have about 25 cents for best creamery in tubs, 26 \$2.16, 5 tiers \$1.68 to \$1.74. Cable despatch shown that the germs from one plant will of March 12 says: "Steamer New England inoculate very closely related plants, and

total weight of 813,083 pounds, including 54, \$4.56 to \$5.28." 762 pounds in transit for export, and with the latter deducted the net total is 758,321 nounds, against 818,737 pounds the previous week and 653,441 pounds the corresponding week last year. This shows that receipts fell off a little from the week previous, but are ahead of last year.

week were 94,970 pounds, against none for the corresponding week last year. From New York the exports amounted to 4878 in nitrogen, and then that they enriched the ject the Mississippi Experiment Station

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports the movements of butter for four-fifths of which is composed of this ele-2279 tubs, stock 21,174 tubs, against 7050 the plants absorbed the nitrogen only when tubs same time last year. The Eastern their roots were provided with tubercles Company reports a stock of 3693 tubs. against 637 tubs last year, and with these added the total stock is 24,867 tubs, as compared with 7687 tubs a year ago.

The total apple shipments to Europea

California Newtowns in demand, and price

Boston Fish Markets.

#### **Butter Market.**

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 17,163 tubs and 22,681 boxes, a No. 2 Baldwins \$3.12 to \$3.84, Ben Davis by using germs from the same species of

### Export Apple Trade.

ports for the week ending March 9, 1901, were 18,099 barrels, including 17,309 barrels barrels various. The exports included 6257 barrels from Boston, 1327 barrels from New York, 8416 barrels from Portland, 1831 barrels from Halifax and 173 barrels from St. John. For the same weel last year the apple shipments were 21,214 barrels. The total apple shipments since the opening of the season have been 1,296, 216 barrels; same time last year, 1,205,274 barrels. In detail the shipments have been 101,306 barrels from Boston, 230,638 barrels from New York, 208,360 barrels from Portbarrels from Halifax, 20,801 barrels from Annapolis and 6245 barrels from St. John.

Letter to Chester R. Lawrence, Fanueil Hall Market, from Liverpool, March 2, reports market in excellent shape for both Canadian and States apples, as light supplies have caused advance in prices. Canadian Spys are now coming and bring good prices. Baldwins in small supply, but Rusets more plentiful, and showing better samoles than they have been. Maine stock elling well, and full value obtained for Nova Scotia, only ordinary in quality. teady for those in good condition. Receipts from Aug. 12 to Feb. 23, at Liverpool, 708,120 barrels, 63,459 boxes. To same date last year 585,141 barrels. Prices at last sale, Maine Baldwin \$3.84 to \$5.04 for No. 1 tight roots, and this was brought about by artipacked, No. 2 and slack packed \$2.88 to ficial means. Inoculated soil from a soy \$4.14, Ben Davis No. 1 \$4.08 to \$5.16, bean field was obtained from the Massachu-\$153,000 in 1890 to \$3,500,000 in 1900.

FAKE TESTS and TESTIMONIALS **ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS** There are always new people to be gulled

with an old fake. Hence a word of caution is pertinent regarding the reputed separator "test" and "testimonial" advertisements now being published in some of the papers and put out in circulars.

As regularly as the malarial and sarsapa= rilla season comes round the would-be competitors of the De Laval machines like to flatter themselves by seeming to stand up alongside the De Laval machines and publish reports of their imaginary nearness in efficiency,—according to means and measurements of their own creation and without much regard for truth and honesty.

Many of those so called "tests" are simply manufactured out of the whole cloth,-it being impossible to locate the places where made or the persons by whom made. Others of them are made by agents or employees or by intending buyers who are offered a big discount and an agency provided they will "try" a De Laval machine in apparent test, the conditions of which "test" are to be fixed by the concern in question and the "results" then certified to by the purchaser. Sometimes innocent parties are called in as "judges," to certify to skimmilk "tests," when they know no more of the manipulative use of a Babcock Tester than they do of a flying machine. Occasionally tests may be honest in a way, but so conducted as to be altogether impractical and misleading in result

All this applies equally to testimonials, though some of these are given in good faithjust as is the case with "dilution" separators and every other fake and nostrum ever perpetrated.

There isn't a man living sufficiently familiar with cream separators to pass competent judgment upon them who does not know that the patent protected "Alpha" disc system employed in the De Laval machines renders them unapproachable by anything else yet devised,—a fact to which thousands upon thousands of De

A "20th Century" De Laval Catalogue may be had for the asking.

Laval users may bear witness with their experience.

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY,

New England Agents: Moseley & Stoddard Mfg. Co. RUTLAND, VT.

General Offices: 74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

No. 1 \$3.84 to \$5.76, No. 2 \$3.36 to \$5.04, selling, demand very active, prices un- even in some cases those distantly related.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The study of legumes is one of the most soil inoculation for leguminous plants is said to be a mainstay of agriculture, for nitrogen, and is not likely to prove profitthey alone are capable of converting the un-The exports of butter from Boston for the limited free nitrogen in the air into plant able nitrogen." food. It was first discovered that clovers, There are a number of methods of more lating soil with these germs. On this subtubs, and from Montreal, by the way of soil upon which they grew. This was explicit directions. It says:

Portland, 724 packages.

"One method is to find a field or way drew this nitrogen from the atmosphere.

Investigations which are now being conducted show that each particular plant has its bacteria, and that bacteria growing upon the roots of one legume, as clover, may not grow upon the roots of another genus, as planted, it is advisable in seeding them to The absence of root tubercles will probably account for the reported failure of leguminous crops in many sections.

In case of the absence of these nodules it becomes necessary to inoculate the soil with the desired bacteria. "This is all very simple and practical,"

office of experiment stations. "In some Alabama experiments with hairy vetch grown on a soil for the first time, one lot of seed land, 246,955 barrels from Montreal, 181,911 was dipped into a water solution of earth from an old garden spot where vetch had grown, and another was sown without treatment. The inoculated plants had large clusters of tubercles on the roots, and pro- nitragin. This is simply a gelatinous duced 2540 pounds of cured hay per acre. The uninoculated plants had no tubercles on the roots, and produced 232 pounds per acre. The soil of the inoculated plat, besides pro- very liable to ferment and spoil." ducing the larger crop, was left in much better mechanical condition. Not only was the total amount of forage increased in the above instance, but there was a larger percentage of nitrogen in the inoculated plants. The total amount of nitrogen contained per acre in the crops were as follows: Ino lated, 105.5; not inoculated, seven pounds.

"The soy bean has been grown at the Kansas Station since 1890. Only recently, however, have tubercles formed upon the

\$4.80, Russets No. 1 \$4.02 to \$4.52, No. 2 plant will produce nodules on all legumes. "In using inoculated soil it should be

changed. Fancy Baldwins \$4.32 to \$5.40, the best results will probably be obtained plant as that which it is proposed to inocu-"It is important to remember also that

nteresting possible. Legumes can well be most valuable for poor soils deficient in

There are a number of methods of inocu-

"One method is to find a field on which a erop of vetch, peas or clover has grown, on the root of which an abundance of nodules the week as follows: Taken in 460 tubs, out ment. The next step was the discovery that was developed. In such a case one may be sure that the soil of the old vetch or clover field is full of germs that escaped from the nodules when they decayed. dirt from this field, about one ton to the acre, and scatter as evenly as possible over the one to be inoculated. It should then be quickly harrowed in, especially if it is a hot, clear day, because sunshine kills the the cowpea. Therefore, where the nodules germs. The dirt should be taken preferably are not formed, as is very probable with from two to three inches below the surface. leguminous plants new to the sections where A second method is to obtain some earth from an old inoculated vetch or clover field, put also sow their proper inoculating bacteria. it in a vessel and pour water on it. Then stir thoroughly, allow it to settle, and use this water to thoroughly wet the seeds to be sown. The water thus obtained is full of germs from the soil, which will stick to the seeds as they dry. Here, again, we should light. This seems to be the most econom said Dr. F. W. True, the director of the ical way of inoculating a field. It is not a difficult matter to spread out a bushel or of clover or vetch seed on an old clot tight floor, and sprinkle with plenty of muddy germ and water. The seeds m left right there until they dry, if they a the shade, and then are ready to some third method is to buy a material know stance full of the germs one wishes to It is made in Germany, and consequent the trip across the ocean and then to us it is

The irrigation works of India are the vastest in the world, watering over twenty million acres of highly productive land works are all government properties, under an inspector-general of irrigation. Indian irrigation constructions are gene ally of the most substantial and indestructible character of solid masonry and great strength.

Exports to Cuba have increased from

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#### Doultry.

#### Practical Poultry Points.

several of our exchanges publish a paragraph stating that there is no such disease on poultry as "black comb." That is as orrect and truthful as to say that there is no such disease as "sore finger." The soreness, like the black comb, is merely an indication of some cause. Possibly the same thing might be said of apoplexy. The blood not go to the head and stagnate there until blood vessels are congested without me cause for such action. But when the omb turns black cut it with a knife or ssors until blood starts. If the blood will start from the comb, try cutting the ad off and see if that will start it. It may do what other doctors have done, conquer the disease by killing the patient.

The German government has sent an agens ble number of the purely American breeds. cents. While they avow the intention of trying a cross with them on the German poultry, they will probably also keep some of them pure But what crowing we expect to hear from the yards from which his selections

mixed with them.

which many are lost. Then a close box into years, and few from disease if the box and through ignorance. cage were moved to clean ground every day.

The Practical Farmer tells of a Mr. Cox at ymouth Rocks. He found them better is in the layers and better table birds, either as about to burst and the sap to flow upward.

New York.

S. W. CHAMBERS. chickens or fowl, than the common mongrel lot he had before, but a record of eggs for the year showed an average of ninety-six eggs per hen. He found that about onefourth of the hens lay one-half the eggs, and he selected the best layers to breed from. lay earliest the year before, and that made might be said to have made a reputation if not a record. Occasionally one of these would go wrong, and she was put out to fatten. In six years, or in 1896, he had an average of 174 eggs from ninety hens, in 1897 an average of 179 eggs from one hundred, and in 1898 he reached 194.3 eggs per hen. It actually rich and in 1898 he reached 194.3 eggs per hen. of plant food. The record by months, commencing Dec. 1, 1807. was 140 hens, 2660 eggs; January, 1898, 128 hens, 2624 eggs; February, 121 hens, 2735 eggs; March, 102 hens, 1918 eggs; April, ninety-six hens, 1726 eggs; May, ninety hens, 1703 eggs; June, eighty-three hens, 1365 eggs; July, seventy-two hens, 1098 eggs August, fifty-eight hens, 700 eggs; September, forty-six hens, 494 eggs; October, forty hens, 373 eggs; November, thirty-four hens, 434 eggs.

Take notice of the large number of eggs during the winter months when prices were double the summer prices. The best record is in the twenty-eight days of February, an average of over 221 eggs per hen. The de crease in number of hens as spring advanced was mostly due to broody hens, but he made many sales of hens to others who desired to raise stock from such good laying fowl. He also sold many eggs for hatching, and at the end of November had so reduced the old flock as to make room for birds a year younger. His motto has been, "breed for eggs and feed for eggs," and he has believed that pure-bred fowl were like other purebred stock, more profitable than scrub stock.

Armour & Co., who at Kansas City kill and ship three or four tons of poultry per day, have spent considerable money in advertising in the local papers around the ources of their supply, advising farmers to use pure-bred Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Indian Game fowl to grade up their locks, saying that such stock will give birds that are heavier, for which they are willing pay two or three cents a pound more than or the scrub fowl. They have even assisted a getting good stock for those who could ot purchase it themselves, it is said. This s not because of their philanthropy, or from desire to benefit the farmer, we suppose but because they find it more profitable to handle the heavier fowl, even though they pay higher prices for it.

### Poultry and Game.

There have been liberal receipts of freshkilled Western poultry, which holds prices well down on all grades. There are sales of some Northern and Eastern fresh-killed chickens at 15 to 16 cents for choice large, but fair to good go at 10 to 13 cents. Some extra choice fowl reach 12 to 13 cents, but more sell at 10 to 11 cents. Ducks are steady

at 12 to 14 cents and geese at 10 to 12 cents. Pigeons \$1 to \$1.25 a dozen and squabs \$2.50 to \$3.50. Western dry-packed chickens, selected, are 121 to 13 cents, and average best at 101 to 111, but common lots are 9 to 10 cents, Fowls, choice, are 9½ to 10 cents, and light-weight common 9 cents. Capons are selling better at 13 cents for such as weigh seven pounds or over, medium 11 to 12 cents, small and slips 10 cents, and old roosters 7 to 71 cents. Ducks 10 to 12 cents and geese 8 to 9 cents. Small hen turkeys are scarce and choice at 12 cents drawn and 112 undrawn, but heavy birds are in good supply. Mixed weights 103 to 11 cents, large hens 9 to 10 cents, young toms. 9 to 9 cents, and old toms 8 to 8 cents, with No. 2 at 8 cents. Receipts of live poultry are light, and choice eastern fowl sell readily at 101 cents, chickens 7 to 9 cents and roosters 6 cents.

Not much demand for game now. Choice to the United States, Count von Luckler, to dark grouse are \$1.25 to \$1.35, but light are purchase American poultry to take to that dull at 90 cents to \$1.10, quail steady at \$2 a country, as they believe better specimens of dozen for choice, and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for poor several desirable breeds could be found here to fair. Canvas back ducks \$1.50 to \$2.50 a than in any part of Europe. He visited yard pair, red head \$1.25 to \$1.50 and mallard 75 of several New England breeders, and at least to 90 cents, black 75 cents to \$1.50. Deer one leading breeder in Ohio, and is said to scarce, nominal at 14 to 20 cents whole and have gone back last month with a considera- 18 to 22 cents for saddles, choice cuts 25 to 30

#### borticultural.

### Early Grafting.

Many an apparently worthless fruit tree can be converted into a profitable and satis-Mixing old and young poultry or heavy factory bearer by grafting some kind on it, and light in the same package is a practice and if the work is done properly and early which almost invariably results in lower enough the old stock will prove to be a valprices to the shipper. That is, mixed lots uable possession. There are many orchards do not sell at as high a price as can be obtained for either class alone; or, if one is every season. After every one has planted lower than the other, the mixed lot will a tree and it has reached maturity without sell at the price of the cheapest. This is giving satisfaction, it is the height of folly more true of turkeys than of other fowl, to let it continue another season. Do not and to send one or two old toms or hens in cut it down, but simply graft some new kind the same lot with young birds is likely to of fruit on it that will pay. Time and again result in the whole being sold for less than one is led to plant new varieties of fruit the small birds would bring if sent alone. trees on the recommendations of friends or Small chickens of two pounds each can often agricultural journals, and then for one be sold as broilers at a better price if reason or another disappointment follows. shipped separately, and so can the roasting The trees do not thrive well in the soil or chickens of five pounds weight or more, than climate, the fruit is not marketable or insect when they are shipped in the same class, or enemies attack it every year so as to destroy especially when the medium weights are its fruit. The only way to handle such a problem is to cut off its leading shoots and graft some old standard variety on it. When We would never allow chickens to run at I read of disgusted farmers cutting down large without the hen until they are large their fruit trees because they have been enough for her to leave them. The wire disappointed in their bearing, I am concage about four feet high with sides of strained to believe they must be amateurs at eighteen-inch wire, one-inch mesh, protects the business. Why, the full-grown stock in them from cats, hawks and other pests by any orchard is worth half the battle. We spend ten, fifteen and twenty years in bringwhich rats cannot get at night, and we have ing this stock to a size which will make it not lost a chicken from these causes for bear well, and then somebody cuts it down

In grafting we have an art that makes We feed five or six times a day from the day fruit growing a steady and reliable industry. they are put out until three or four weeks We need to study it more, to practice it old, then less frequently, and never more more, and make it a work whose results we than they will eat clean. Plenty of pure can foretell. Ta the old wild apple stock water always where they can get it and good along the field hedges. Graft some good clean grit. Take care not to over crowd the marketable variety to it, and in a few years coops or brooders, and not let large and small we convert a dead loss into a profit of sevremain together, as the smaller ones suffer eral dollars a year. The cost is mere nothing. by being crowded, and often by not getting In grafting, however, it should be made certheir share of the food. Keep all raw meat tain that the scions have come from good that is not perfectly sweet and fresh away trees, and that they are what they should be from chickens, and indeed from old hens Nurserymen now graft indoors in winter The hens will stand it as a food bet- and they prepare grafts ready for the farmter than the chickens, but it is liable to ers' immediate use. These grafts are pretaint the eggs, giving a stale flavor. The pared and kept in bundles in sand in a cool ground beef scraps have been thoroughly cellar until spring, and then they are cooked to get the grease from them, and put out as soon as spring weather permits, should be free from odor, and much better But there is no reason why every farmer as well as cheaper than raw meat. A pound should not obtain his own grafts direct of them, costing two cents when bought in from his own trees, or from some neighbor's one hundred-pound bags, has more nutri- orchard. A simple method of exchange of tion than four pounds of raw meat of any grafts in this way would be of mutual benekind, and being hard and dry is more thor- fit. Let each one give to the other scions oughly ground in the gizzard, therefore bet- from their best trees, and in this way the experience of one will be of help to another. Grafting is really one of the oldest and

### Great Value of Legumes.

New York.

Perhaps no discovery has been made during the century just closed which is of more sually these were the ones that began to importance to farmers generally than the fact that leguminous plants (peas, beans, quickest recovery from their moult; thus he lupines and the clovers) not only draw the was breeding from birds a year old that most important and expensive parts of their food from the atmosphere, but have the power to store away the nitrogen so gathered into the soil in which they are growing the receipts of 39,300 boxes from California fair No. 2 to good No. 3. Clover grades sell-through small nodules on their roots, so that last week, the sale of 36 carloads on Monday ing slowly. Receipts at Jersey City lighter instead of impoverishing the soil of its fertility as do most other plants, they leave it actually richer in the most costly element

> Thus the great problem of quickly and cheaply restoring the lost fertility to old and wornout soils has been practically solved.

# **BAD BLOOD**

Reveals itself in many ways. Some-times the impurities in the blood mark and mar the skin with blotches, pimples, boils or other eruptions. Sometimes the result of bad blood is rheumatism or a debilitated condition which is popularly described as

"feeling played out, hardly able to drag myself around." /OR The impurities and poisons which corrupt the blood, clog the liver and cloud the skin are removed by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does more than eliminate the poisons; it increases the activity of the blood-making glands so that there is

an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It brightens the eyes, cleanses the skin, and gives new, physical energy.

Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery.

"I thank God for the good your medicines have done me," writes Mr. James M. Sizemore, of Mitchell, Lawrence Co., Ind.. Box 501. "I was not well for two years. My throat was always sore, head ached, and back ached nearly all the time. My weight was 155 pounds. I was taken sick with typhoid fever, and when the fever left me I had such a pain in my left side I could not breathe without pain. I thought I must die. My wife went to the drug store and procured a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I discontinued the use of my doctor's medicine and began with the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets.' I at once began to feel better: the pain soon left my side and I could breathe with ease. In a week or so I felt so good I could not stay in the room. I began to walk about the streets; I felt better each morning. After a month's use of the medicine I was well. That was over a year ago. Now I weigh 184 pounds and feel better than ever in my life."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-



KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK CHERRY.

ing potash, lime and phosphoric acid, on

exhausting upon the soil, as they draw therefrom their entire food supply, while the legumes add to the soil the most supply. ble and costly element, thus leaving it richer instead of poorer. Like some men, they leave the earth better for having lived upon

it. At the same time the leguminous plants make better hay and grazing than grass plants. The herbage of the legumes is more succulent, more digestible and richer than that of grasses

Legumes will grow and thrive upon soil too poor, or deficient in elements required, to produce or support a stand of grass, and will yield a heavier crop than most grasses Nothing but custom and prejudice favors the continued growing of grasses in meadow and pasture to the exclusion of cowpeas and

### Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

The receipt of 8215 barrels of apples and contrast to the same week a year ago, when \$11 to \$12 and oat at \$9 to \$9.50. 2927 barrels were received and none ex- The Hay Trade Journal gives as highest ported, as is the amount exported from here prices March 8 \$19.50 at Jersey City, \$19 at since the season began of 401,306 barrels simplest ways of increasing trees, and of producing an abundance of excellent fruit ago, and 217,908 barrels to same date a year ago, and 217,908 barrels to same date in 1899. simplest ways of increasing trees, and of ago, and 217,908 barrels to same date in 1889.

Sabbath Rest, Pa., who started about ten producing an abundance of excellent fruit on short notice. The time to graft outdoors on short notice of the producing and imports \$15,250, Memphis \$14,250, Unit and Chicago \$14, St. Louis and imports \$15,250, and imports \$15,250 and imports \$11,730, and imports \$15,250 and imports \$11,730, and imports and maintains prices at a steady range. Spy \$10.50, wheat hay at San Francisco \$13, are \$2.50 to \$3.50 a barrel. Baldwin, fancy prairie hay at Duluth and Chicago \$12, cold storage \$3 to \$3.25, fresh packed No. 1 Pittsburg \$11.50, Minneapolis \$10.50 and \$2.50 to \$3, and No. 2 Baldwin and Greening | Kansas City \$9. \$1.50 to \$2.25, with Talman Sweet at \$1.50 to \$2.50. Cranberries dull at \$7.50 to \$8 for the week by all routes were 6625 tons, choice dark, \$6 to \$7 for medium, boxes \$2 to against 6980 tons previous week and 7870 \$2.50. Florida strawberries in fair supply tons for same week last year. Exports were at 25 to 35 cents a quart. Florida oranges 9854 bales, against 12,595 bales previous week, growing scarce at \$3.25 to \$4 for good to but the local demand generally good. Brookchoice bright or russet.

But the scarcity of these is made up by navels \$2.25 to \$3 for 176, 200 or 216 counts, No. 1 light clover mixed. and 126 or 150 counts at \$2 to \$2.50, 112 counts \$1.87 to \$2.25. Only few Jamaica oranges at \$6 a barrel or \$3.50 to \$4 a box. California grape fruit from \$2.75 for fair to \$3.50 to \$3.75, and choice \$2.62 to \$3. Malaga grapes clearing up at \$4 to \$6 a cask. Turkish figs at 8 to 12 cents a pound, dates lots for Antwerp going forward. at 3 to 4 cents. Bananas quiet at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a stem as to condition and size of bunch.

### Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is a good supply of winter vegeern produce, so that in many cases prices are lower. Old beets are steady at 40 to 50 parsnips varying in quality from 50 to 65 1899 and 25.5 past ten years average. cents a bushel. Flat turnips 35 to 40 cents a box, white French lower at \$1 to \$1.25 a against 774,000,000 last year, 800,500,000 in barrel, and yellow steady at \$1 to \$1.10. 1899 and 769,000,000 average past ten years, Native onions scarce and good ones firm at in which period the minimums were 475,-\$3,75 to \$4 a barrel. Bermuda more plenty 000,000 in 1895, and 542,000,000 millions in at \$3 to \$3.15 a crate. Leeks are 40 to 50 cents a dozen and radishes 40 cents. Cucumbers lower at \$9 to \$11 per hundred. Peppers \$3 per crate. Hothouse tomatoes 30 cents a pound and Southern \$3 per crate. Rhubarb steady at 7 to 8 cents a pound. Celery from \$7 to \$11 per box. Asparagus as to quality and size of bunch from \$1.50 to \$4.50 a dozen. Hubbard squash \$1.50 per hundred pounds. Marrow and turban \$2 a

barrel.
Cabbages in better supply at \$1.50 a barrel. Sprouts 20 cents a quart. California cauliflowers \$2.50 to \$2.75 a crate, and Norfolk kale 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel. Lettuce from \$1.50 a box for large solid down to 75 cents for inferior. Southern spinach \$1.75 a barrel, dandelions \$1 to \$1.25 a box and parsley the same, with endive 75 cents to \$1 a dozen. Egg plant scarce at \$3 to \$3.50 a case. String beans lower at \$3 to Exports since Jan. 1 have shown weekly \$3.50 a crate. Mushrooms good to fancy 40 average of 4,500,000, and since July 1, 1900, to 60 cents a pound.

Instead of purchasing a costly fertilizer, rich | Potatoes in large supply and only moderin nitrogen, it is no .. found to be only ate demand. Green Mountains, Houlton necessary to apply a cheaper grade, contain- extra 60 to 65 cents. Aroostook 62 to 63 cents for extra, and 60 cents for fair to good, Hewhich can be grown a heavy crop of cow- brons 58 to 60 cents, Dakota Red 47 to 50 peas or clover, which will complete the bal- cents. York State white 50 to 55 cents for anced ration by collecting and storing the round and 48 to 50 cents for long. Western more costly element, nitrogen, after which white 50 to 53 cents for round and 48 to 50 grass and grain crops will make a heavy for long. Sweet potatoes in light supply but

### The Hay Trade.

The hay market continues strong, with arrivals here of only about sufficient amount to meet the regular demand for best grades, which are moving promptly, but at some points there are accumulations of low grades, which may lead to a cutting of prices when the railroads are ready to move goods that are awaiting transportation. Two hundred and eighteen cars reached Boston, of which 87 were for export and 16 cars of straw. Same week last year, 113 cars received, 9 of them for export, and 4 cars of straw. Notwithstanding this increase in receipts, the demand was active enough to prevent any shrinkage in prices. Choice timothy is at \$18.50 to \$19, in large bales. and \$18 to \$18.50 in small bales. Either size No. 1, \$17.50 to \$18, No. 2 \$16 to \$17. No. 3 clover and clover mixed at \$15 to \$16. export of 6257 barrels here last week is a Straw, long rye at \$16 to \$17, tangled rye

Boston, New York and Brooklyn, Atlanta

The receipts of hay at New York during lyn receipts were light, with but little prime. not much No. 1 and bulk grading from a last week, the sale of 36 carloads on Monday ing slowly. Receipts at Jersey City lighter and 40 more cars offered for Wednesday. than for some time. Not enough top grades Prices are liable to go below today's quota- to fill demand, and consequent good demand tions of \$1.75 to \$2 a box for seedlings, and for medium and lower grades timothy and

Canadian hay is reported by the Montreal Trade Bulletin as in good demand for export to Great Britain and United States, and considerable space on ocean steamers from to good. California lemons \$1.75 to Portland and St. John. A New York firm \$3 a box. Some of the California fruit is buying hay here for the British Governdamaged in the transportation, which is ment and paying \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1, \$9 cause of wide range in prices. Messina and to \$9.50 for good to choice No. 2, ordinary Palermo lemons 300 to 360 counts, fancy No. 2 \$8.50 and \$8 for clover mixture, f. o. b. cars around Louisville, P. Q. There is some trade for Glasgow and Leith, and some

### Government Crop Report.

The Government report estimates wheat in farmers' hands March 1 at 128,100,000, against 158,745,000 last March, 198,000,000 two tables in market and a fair supply of North- years ago, and 129,600,000 average past ten ears, in which period the minimums were 75,000,000 in 1895 and 88,000,000 in 1897, and cents a box and bunch beets lower at \$1 to maximums 198,000,000 in 1899 and 171,000,000 \$1.25 a dozen, but beet greens higher at 75 in 1892. Percentage of crop left in farmers to 85 cents. Carrots quiet at 40 cents and hands is 24.5, against 29.0 last year, 29.3 in

The corn farm reserve is 776,000,000, is 36.9, against 37.2 last March, 41.6 in 1899, and 41.3 past ten years average. In March, 1891, there was 51 per cent. of the crop left on farms, and in 1896, 49.8 per cent.

The oats farm reserve is 292,000,000, or 36.2 per cent. of the crop, against 291,000,000 last March, 283,000,000 in 1899 and 272,000,000 in 1898.

Adding to 128,000,000 wheat farm reserve the total supply wheat and flour March 1 in all positions other than producers' hands of 118,000,000, per Chicago trade bulletin estimate, makes grand total supply March 1 of 246,000,000. Deducting 29,000,000 for spring seeding and 110,000,000 for food for four months to July 1, would leave only 107,000,-000 for exports to July 1, and for carry-over

reserves to new crop year. weekly average of 3,850,000. Accepting the latter average in face of the fact of late increased foreign requirements and resultant late increased foreign requirements and resultant late increased outward movement, total lay year 1899, as reported by the fisheries department, late increased outward movement, total lay year 1899, as reported by the fisheries department, late increased outward movement, total lay year 1899, as reported by the fisheries department, late increased outward movement, total lay year 1899, as reported by the fisheries department, late increase of 2,250,000 over the yield of the previous year. The catch for the Province of Quebec was worth \$1,953,134, an increase over the preceding year of \$191,604.

The visible supply of grain Saturday, March 11, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat 55,893,000 bushels, decrease 1,341,000 bushels; controlled by the fisheries department.

total, or three times the above estimate of bushe total supplies July 1 next. The problem is

### The New York Markets.

There have been liberal receipts of potates with a light trade, and they are weak at quotations. Long Island in bulk \$1.50 to against \$90,091 cases in 1900.

Pork and lard products are unchanged: quotations. Long Island in bulk \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel, Jersey prime \$1.25 to \$1.50, State and Western, bulk \$1.25 to \$1.60 for 180 pounds and sacks \$1.40 to \$1.50 each. Bermudas are slow at \$4 to \$5 for prime and \$3 to \$3.50 for No. 2. Havana \$3 to \$4. Sweets also in good supply and weak at \$1.75 to \$2.25 for Vineland and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for other Jersey per barrel, baskets 75 cents to \$1. Domestic onions in light supply and 134 cents; bolled shoulders, \$12 cents; bacon, 124 to 134 cents; bolled shoulders, \$13.75 to \$15 cents; bolled shoulders, \$15 cents; bacon, \$15 cents; bolled shoulders, \$15 cents; bacon, \$15 cents; bolled shoulders, \$15 cents; bacon, \$15 cents; bacon, \$15 cents; bacon, \$15 cents; b firm. Connecticut and Long Island white \$4 to \$6.50 a barrel, yellow \$3 to \$4.50, red \$3 to 4, State and Western \$3 to \$3.50 for yellow and \$2.75 to \$3 for red. Orange to \$3.50 for yellow and \$2.75 to \$3 for red. Orange to \$3.50 for yellow and \$2.75 to \$3 for red. Orange to \$3.50 for yellow and \$2.75 to \$3 for red. Orange to \$3.50 for yellow and \$2.75 to \$3 for red. Orange to \$3.50 for yellow and \$2.75 to \$3 for red. Orange to \$3.50 for yellow County bags, white \$3 to \$5, yellow \$3 to try, 7 cents.

to \$1.25 a crate. Bunches \$3 to \$4 per hundred for New Orleans and \$4 to \$6 for Florida and Charleston. Old carrots 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Bermuda same per crate. Southern per 100 bunches \$2 to \$3. cents to \$1 a barrel. Bermuda same per crate. Southern per 100 bunches \$2 to \$3. Parsnips higher at 90 cents to \$1.12 per barrel and Russia turnips 70 to 90 cents. 4,229,528 bushels of wheat and 3,956,137 bushels of Celery, State or California per dozen large 60 to 75 cents, medium 30 to 50 cents, small 15 to 25 cents. Florida \$1 to \$3 a case. Hubbard squash \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel, and marrow \$1 to \$1.25, with new white from Florida at \$2 to \$3 per crate.

State cabbage steady at \$14 to \$18 per ton, and Florida in demand at \$1.50 to \$2.25 barrel crates. Cauliflowers, Florida \$2 to \$3 a basket, and California, some fancy at \$2.50 a case, but mostly poor at \$1 to \$2. Sprouts 5 to 12 cents a quart. Norfolk Kale 50 cents to \$1.25 a barrel, and spinach \$1.25 to \$2. Florida egg plant \$1.50 to \$2.50 a box. Tomatoes average poor. Florida carriers \$1 to \$2.50, and Havana 75 cents to \$1.50. Florida peppers \$1 to \$2 a carrier. Green peas \$2 white rot in that section are untrue, but as vine to \$3 a basket for Florida, \$1.50 to \$2.50 a box for California. A light supply but not prime quality and dull. String beans scarce and firm at \$2 to \$4 a crate. Parsley \$1 to \$1.50 a box for Bermuda, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 100 bunches for New Orleans. Okra, Havana \$1 to \$2 per carrier.

Lettuce, one-half barrel baskets Florida \$1.50 to \$2.50, Carolina 75 cents to \$1.25, barrels New Orleans \$2 to \$4. New Orleans chicory \$4 to \$6 a barrel, escarol \$4 to \$5, romaine the same, with crates from Bermuda at \$1 to \$1.50, and Florida baskets at \$1.50 to \$2. Hothouse products in fair demand. Choice heavy lettuce quick at 60 to 75 cents a dozen, but average dull at \$1 to \$2 a case. Cucumbers dull at \$1 to \$1.25 a dozen for prime to choice, and 60 to 75 cents for No. 2. Tomatoes fair to prime 20 to 30 cents a pound, radishes \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hundred bunches, asparagus \$6 a dozen, rhubarb Western 25 to 60 cents a dozen, Long Island \$4 to \$5 per hundred. Mush rooms poor to prime 20 to 40 cents a pound. Some California out-door asparagus \$3 to \$7 a dozen, as to quality and size of bunches.

Apples in large supply, and weather had for trade, Spitzenberg \$3 to \$5 a barrel. Davis \$2.50 to \$4. Baldwin fancy, \$3 to \$3.50, average prime \$2.50 to \$3. Greening exports have been \$27,445,150 and imports \$11,710. and the suburbs at this season of the year, \$13.50, Minneapolis \$12.50, Kansas City \$6.50 to \$7.50 for common to fair, Jersey prime \$6.50 or \$2 to \$2.25 a crate. Florida tic coast last week to include 235,100 barrels of strawberries in better supply and lower at flour, 1,965,000 bushels of wheat, 2,712,000 bushels 20 to 30 cents a quart for prime to fancy and 15 to 18 cents for poor.

### Hood Farm Stock Turns Out Famously.

owner of the Hood Farm bull, Hood Combination and says he is the best bull he ever saw. The animal is now three years old. Dr. Beebe sent him to the State Fair last fall, and he took second prize, while one of his sons took first. A glane at the pedigree of Hood Combination at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., shows that he could not well be otherwise than a great bull.

His sire is Hood Farm Pogis, the great show bull and prize winner, whose dam, Kathletta's Fancy, milked in two consecutive years 22,374

The dam of Hood Combination is Onwa, test, 18 pounds 134 ounces, and milked in one year 10,230 pounds, testing 668 pounds, 15 ounces butter. Oneida, the grandam of Onwa, milked in two \$4 for fancy and some Florida at \$5 to \$6 Boston and New York has been contracted years 23,141 pounds 10 ounces, testing 1211 pounds for choice and \$4 to \$4.50 for fair for, while 9242 bales went last week from 10 ounces butter, and in three years she gave

—Clouds of all kinds are composed of little globules of water. The globules are very minute, though big enough to see with the naked eye. Balloonists, catching them on their coats, have often examined them with magnifying glasses, Balloonists, catching them on their coats, have often examined them with magnifying glasses, and the same thing may be done on high mountain tops. It used to be supposed that the globules were hollow like soap bubbles, because it was not easily understood how otherwise they could be held suspended in the air; but this notion has been exploded. Every globule has a particle of dust for a nucleus. If it were not for dust there would be no clouds and no rain, because the water in the atmosphere would have nothing to water in the atmosphere would have nothing to ondense upon

total supplies July 1 next. The problem is a difficult one in view of the increased European call upon American through decrease in Argentine surplus, and of America's decreased supplies.

—The shipments of leather from Boston fo the past week amounted in value to \$302,643, previous week \$100,682, similar week last year \$189,849. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$1,764,327, against \$2,014,464 in 1900. —The shipments of leather from Boston fo

— The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 85,211 cases, against 87,026 cases last week and 90,904 cases in

County bags, white \$3 to \$5, yellow \$3 to \$3.75 and red \$2.75 to \$3.25, Havana \$2.75 a crate and Bermuda \$2.50 to \$3.

Old beets dull at 75 cents a barrel, new Florida and Bermuda in demand at 75 cents to 16 cents, but are really no better than the choice fresh Northern and Eastern at 15 to 16 cents and fair to good are 14 cents. Western

countries, and 4,431,137 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States furnished

-Exports of dairy products from New York Last week included 4102 packages of butter to Liverpool,50 to London, 286 to Bremen, 50 to Ham-burg and 400 to Copenhagen and Christiana, 2550 boxes of cheese to Liverpool and 620 to London, a total of 4888 packages of butter and 3170 boxes of

—The Grape Belt of Chautaqua County, N. Y., says that the conditions there up to and including March 6 have not been such as usually destroy grape buds and those of tender peach trees, that is, cold nights followed by rapidly rising temperature the next day. They have had zero weather upon two nights, but think that the buds are not yet hurt, while heavy rains just before winter set in and a snow covering have protected them from the dry root freeze. Reports of black rot and vards in northern Ohio have been much troubled growers should be on their guard against these

-There was a rather better demand for beef, but still trade is unsatisfactory. The West is still firm. Fancy sides 81 cents, choice 72 to 8 cents, good 62 to 72 cents, light and grass 64 to 64 cents, good 6‡ to 7‡ cents, light and grass 6‡ to 6‡ cents, cows 6 to 6‡ cents, fancy hinds 10‡ cents, extra 10 to 10‡ cents, good 9 to 9‡ cents, fancy fores 6 cents, heavy 5‡ to 5‡ cents, good 5‡ cents. light 5 cents, backs 6 to 7‡ cents, rattles 4‡ to 4‡ cents, chucks 4 to 6‡ cents, short ribs 10 to 10‡ cents, rounds 6‡ to 8‡ cents, rumps 8 to 12 cents. rumps and loins 8‡ to 12‡ cents, loins 10‡ to 13‡ cents.

-The shipments of live stock and dressed beef last week included 1829 cattle, 1075 sheep, 7032 quarters of beef from Boston, 1479 cattle, 1426 sheep, 18,115 quarters of beef from New York, 1449 cattle, 1300 sheep from Baltimore, 1066 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, 1078 cattle, 2907 sheep from Portland, and 351 cattle from Newport News; a total of 6186 cattle, 6708 sheep, 27,113 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this, 2376 cattle, 2907 sheep, 6223 quarters of beef went to London, 3463 cattle, 2761 sheep, 20,890 quarters of beef to Liverpool, 300 cattle, 800 sheep to Glasgow and 47 cattle, 240 sheep to Ber

--- The exports from Boston for the week ending March 8 were valued at \$1,930,161 and the imports at \$1,670,272. Excess of exports, \$259,889. Newtown Pippin \$1.25 to \$4. Spy and Ben Davis \$2.50 to \$4. Baldwin fancy, \$3 to

of corn, 3160 barrels of pork, 14,005,000 pounds of

### Dr. C. C. Beebe of Racine, Wis, is now the GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

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### pounds 6 ounces butter. Any one who is looking for first-class dairy stock should watch the Hood Farm advertisements that appear in this paper every week KEEPING POULTRY.

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No book in existence gives an adequate account of the turkey,—its development from the wild state to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and merketing these beautiful and profitable birds.

The present book is an effort to fill this gap. It is based upon the experience of the most successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of facty stock and as reisers of turkey for merket.

The prize-winning papers out of nearly 200 cessays submitted by the most successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality.

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Price, Postpaid, \$1.00.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., MARCH 23, 1901. The Utah Government evidently believes hat polygamy is nobody's business outside

It is now said that Dewet is insane. Gene rall Kitchener would probably say there is method in his madness.

The first attack made by the torpedo boat Lawrence was not intentional and fortu-nately had no very serious results.

One may be allowed to imagine that the moral progress of the Indiana man who has been arrested 169 times has been necessarily

Mayor Hurley of Salem has an exact idea of economy in municipal expenditure that ought to give him prestige, that he greatly needs, in that city.

In the matter of the recently reported massacre of six hundred Macedonians, the Turk seems to have been given an unnecessary coat of lampblack.

The marriage laws of Canada do not suit the Doukhobors. If they can put up with any marriage laws at all the United States can offer them considerable variety. Judging by the struggles of rival pub-

lishers for Captain Dreyfus's book, martyrdom may become a valuable asset, provided one recovers sufficiently to realize on

The mischievous gentleman who was summoned into court the other day for tickling the soles of his wife's feet probably had no idea that that would be the straw to break the camel's back

Uncle Sam has had his yearly bonfire of counterfeit currency, but there is little doubt that the fact will not discourage the counterfeiters. The joy of receiving good change for worthless paper is too tempting to this particular class of citizens, even when they work overtime to produce the paper.

In the present willingness of people to keep hotels it is difficult to remember that almost priceless, with modern spelling and of goods when they see them, but are not there was a time when the General Court of Massachusetts made towns liable to a fine for not sustaining an ordinary.

A Methodist Episcopal divine objects to David Harum because of his horse trades, and declines to read further than the second chapter, a sad state of mind for a perso whose business is to convert sinners.

The Thursday Club of Biddeford, Me., is going to get out one edition of the Journal of that city just to show what women can do at editing. Incidentally there seems to be a rage just now among editors to show what they can do in the way of allowing other people to monkey with their papers.

The decision recently handed down by the United States Court of Appeals to the effect that a son cannot insure the life of his father throws sad discredit on the good old theory that the child is father to the man.

There are those who believe that the dignity of the law goes out of its way to proclaim itself when it rounds up and deports a single inoffensive laundryman because he is not a naturalized citizen of Jamaica Plain.

Why a young woman, whose lover commits suicide because she has broken the engagement, should be asked to explain her motives for doing so seems a foolish question. The young man has himself just proved her wisdom.

thing for the service, but it is a dangerous

The excommunication of Count Tolstoi by the Holy Synod of Russia, because of his interest in the much-persecuted Dukhobortsi, will hardly detract much from the sale of his books or the respect inspired by his character.

The "Home Defenders" of Topeka, Kan. having refused to be dictated to by Mrs. Nation, the latter is reported to have called them devils and liars. The familiarity which Mrs. Nation shows with the lower regions suggests an intimate acquaintance.

Deacon Tracy of Smithfield is fully alive to the traditions of the guild, but the world, which traditionally loves a lover, is not so easily infatuated as the deacon, and his cell in the county jail will hardly bloom with forget-me-nots.

The fire statistics of the past year show that twenty-three fires were caused by matches and rats, and eighty-eight by matches and children,-which is another argument in favor of matches that are useless except in company with the box.

The problem of opening a new reservation and getting the settlers into it without "rushing" is something of a puzzle. If the Government solves it to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, it may well consider itself wise and paternal.

climate of Ireland are well adapted to the German government.

Mr. W. R. Hearst paid the highest price quoted at the De Morgan sale of Greek objects of art for a small terracotta, the subject of which throws a calcium light upon the ideals of the valuable and important journal which the gentleman so ably edits.

In reading the account of mutiny on board the Camperdown one wonders whether "the naked stokers yelped delight" on this occasion, as they are reported by Mr. Kipling to have done on another and better known Camperdown.

Mathews of the Andover baseball nine is a

Mr. Chamberlain says that there are over colonies. Massachusetts, and especially

Truly it is a great pity that something

New dramatists in London are to be offered a chance to exhibit their wares to the Playgoers' Club and the prize production is to be given at St. James theatre matinee by a cast including Beerbohm Tree and George Alexander. This is very pretty, of course, but unless a play is good enough to produce regularly, it is hardly good enough, from the point of view of a writer hoping to become a professional dramatist, to produce at all.

Bostonians can soon see Boston done in nurture his own system. plaster. The work done by Mr. Curtis and covering the metropolitan district of the city, will be something of a revelation to many who see it. Probably few Bostonians realize how legitimately they may take pride in Greater Boston, any more than they the opposition to the plan did not come from realize that Mr. Olmstead, who is re- the pedlers themselves but from retail sponsible for so much of the park system, grocers and small marketmen who handle has had a hand in most of the important parks in the United States.

railroad facilities we now enjoy is forcibly thought would shut out incompetent and recalled by the death of Mr. Charles A. irresponsible parties. Wholesale dealers in Comstock at Chicago last Monday. He rode such produce favored the license at a small beyond which a man's body will not second over the first train that ever ran on what is fee, and it was charged that they did so benow the New York Central & Hudson cause the hawkers disposed of much that River Railroad, which train consisted of four otherwise would have to be dumped of women, and when in the course of her work cars drawn by horses. In 1853 he was We look at the matter from the admirable address Mrs. Livermore went on passenger conductor on the first train to run standpoint of the market gardeners. to say that the educated women of the future from New York to New Haven, and at the Not all that they produce is of the time of his death he was one of the oldest size or in the condition to bring the highpractical railroad men in the United States, est market price. If the hawkers by carryand yet he was but seventy-nine years old. ing it to the doors of the poorer tene-

The restoration of the lion and the unicorn to their positions upon the old State House marketing, can sell vegetables and fruits, in Boston has been accomplished. To have restored the old building without them would have been much like restoring the first edition of a King James Bible, now retail stores are ready to buy the same grade modern type. It would not have been even a poor imitation of the original. The golden look for bargains, as are the hawkers lion and the silver unicorn are said to be around Boston market, nor are they willexact historical heraldic representations of ing to sell at as small profits as the hawkers the coats of arms of England and Scotland, and if they remind us of the day when the Massachusetts Bay Colony was a depen- specialty, a sort of bargain sale, for one day dency of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has no occasion for ame in the recollections it awakens.

The Agricultural World of London, Englend, advocates a five-shilling duty on wheat and could be held responsible for his weights in that country, and the Daily Telegraph and measures and the quality of his goods suggests a shilling a quarter duty, for the It is for the interest of the farmer, the benefit of the farmers, with a lower duty or gardener and the poor buyer who must be none on that from English colonies. Even economical that they should be licensed. the London Times thinks a duty on foreign sugar must soon be laid, which might have the effect of giving encouragement to the cates of free trade in this country to see been England imposing duties for protection and revenue, and it might be of some injury to and stone to our city for a home for con-upon whatever sphere of life falls to her the wheat growers in the United States, but sumptives, the speeches at the dinner of the with the new markets that are being opened to our trade and the increase in our exports of manufactured goods, it might not prove a tarium at Rutland, all prove the intelligent very severe blow to us, while of much ben- helpful interest that the last few years have efit to farmers there.

Rhode Island the stealing of poultry has existence, at our doors, founded to demon-girl of whom we are speaking gets to be the The recent increased activity of customs inspectors in New York is doubtless a good viction. Such societies years ago were of most unfavorable to consumptives. much benefit in putting a ston to horse steal. experiment to make such activity too much ing in Massachusetts, and we think that greatly different from the old one. It makes nerves loses also her faith in the ultimate of a good thing for the inspectors them- there are two, if not more, of them in Nor- nature do the work to a large extent, and folk County which still exist, and as they provides the purest outside air that can be she may be educated she is no longer have not had a case of horse stealing for found, and that constantly, instead of feed- through and through "sound." years, the annual dues are generally devoted ing the lungs with the air of a close chamber to an annual dinner. There is no doubt The Sanitarium at Sharon was established that the knowledge that there is such for women of very limited means, and the have been having plenty of time for rest, a society will induce many to be un-moderate sum of \$5 a week is charged, which recreation and exercise. It is not, however, followed up by its forty or more members, To meet the large deficit the public suppor nan, and he possibly not popular among his performance in aid of the institution will b that same neighborhood in Rhode Island. and one year there was considerable poultry Agnes Booth-Schoeffel, Miss Ida Conquest stolen nearby. We quietly made it known Mr. John Drew and others have volunteered to a few at the grocery store one morning their valuable services. that our bedroom window overlooked the henyard, and that a double-barreled gun stood in the corner near that window. did not detect or convict any hen thieves. but we did not lose any poultry.

that the once famous painting known as the already Cyclorama of Gettysburg now lies decaying n a building in Boston, recalls its palmy days when here, when it was visited by many thousands of soldiers who were engaged in that battle, and many more who of view revealed in the painting pronounces it not only the most truthful but the most realistic war painting they had ever seen, and those who know more about art than about war had much to say in its praise and saw little to condemn. The veterans It has been proven that the soil and took their wives, sisters, parents and children to see it, and many went more than once. growth of sugar beets, but no one will try to Those who never saw war desired to look establish beet sugar factories to make it in upon a faithful representation of one of competition with German sugar which has the most decisive battles of the world, and the advantage of a liberal bounty from the perhaps never was a painting more popular or any better appreciated in this city. And today it lies rotting in a storehouse, though it was then valued at \$100,000. If today it is a bit of ancient history, we think that it would yet prove interesting to many who had not opportunity to see it then, and the fact that we have had more recent wars has increased rather than diminished the interest in war pictures. As we took children and friends to see it then, our children might like to take their children and friends

The statement that a student in college has been obliged to abandon his studies, because the amount of food to which he lim-The race question has little place in the ited himself was not such as to furnish democracy of college athletics. Captain sufficient nutrition for the brain work that he was trying to do, and that he is liable to present example, and there is no doubt that have to enter a sanitarium or lunatic asylum he will receive due welcome when he enters as a consequence, reminds us that men are of home rush in to soften the heart and but animals after all, and that the results to strengthen the soul. And here all are be expected of them are very likely to be trained in some industry by means of which governed by the food given them. Having to gain an honest livelihood in the future. a million more women than men in Great seen a statement of the diet on which he Forty years ago Massachusetts was as Britain, and suggests emigration to the only insufficient in quantity, but very far of a home of this sort. That a regular sys-Boston, may now feel nearer to the old country than ever.

One wonders if a reader takes the same pleasure in finding his name on the "there of the old country there may be intemperance in eating as however, there came to Miss Hannah Chickplace of the of

were buncoed "list appended to the account an intemperance in abstinence or fasting, thought of a home at once reformatory and of a "crook's" operations, as he does when appearing in the "there were present" food for an animal by the teeth. There are time in 1869, before a gathering of interested column of a social function. those that are granivorous or grain eating, people in our own St. Paul's Chapel, here like the cow, sheep and rabbit, and those in Boston, the subject was broached. "The that are carnivorous or flesh eaters, like the ladies," said this historic paper, "desire to Truly it is a great pity that something does not attract the attention of Mr. Carnegie to Boston. The Public Library, for example, while probably no amount of money could make it better conducted, has a smaller library of especially fine books that needs just such assistance as Mr. Carnegie loves to give them.

The Public Library, for cat tribe, from the lion down to puss by the call attention to the necessity of a separate reformatory which they will eat and can digest, but of workhouse for confirmed inebriates, and man is called omnivorous, having both of the State taking charge of young girls biting and grinding teeth, and there who have no legal guardians." As a result fore his system requires both grain of that long ago meeting came the good work and meat, and while a few ounces of at Dedham, and from that work sprang in starchy matter per day may preserve life turn the reformatory princes. starchy matter per day may preserve life, turn the reformatory prison at Sherborn. even as life has been preserved by chew- To the Outlook and to Boston readers ing boot tops or bullets by starving men, yet who may not be familiar with the noble to continue to live on it alone for any length philanthropy then founded by Miss Chickof time results in both physical and mental ering, it is a special pleasure to say that debility. In one of our great temples of through the ministrations of the Dedham learning it seems a pity that students should home more than two thousand weak, weary, not be taught that, or, indeed, that they world-worn women have gone out into the should not have been taught it while they struggle of life purer and better. Because were in the primary school. If "the noblest of the sweet, home atmosphere of this place, study of mankind is man" one of the first by reason of the friendly hands which have lessons he should learn is how to properly there been held out to them, hundreds of

pedlers to sell farm produce has been considerably discussed in certain sections, and at a meeting in Providence a short time ago, such produce, and find that the hawkers about hale and hearty septuagenerian quoted town hurt their trade. The pedlers seemed Thomas A. Edison as having said that the to be divided between a nominal license of only limit to invention in the century upon The fact that we have not always had the \$5, or one of \$50 a year, which some of them which we have now entered will be the limit ments, especially in manufacturing towns, where buyers have but little time to do their work and responsibility. As it is now the inferior but yet just as wholesome, at prices that are within the means of the poorer class, it is so much saved from waste. The around before daylight in the morning to do. They will not take a horse load of small berries or small vegetables and make them a to get "quick returns and small profits." The license law, whether the fee was large or small, would give a supervision over the ber registered and displayed on his wagon,

#### The Sharon Sanitarium.

It seems possible that one of the gre growing of sugar beets and the manufacture achievements of the new century will be the acting requirements of the secondary school of sugar there, which would create a new in- reduction of the ravages of consumption to is never quite the same afterwards, though dustry. It will be a sad day for the advo- a very small percentage of what they have

The generous offer by Mr. Welch of land Invalid Aid Society, the report of the trustees of the New Massachusetts State Saniawakened in the treatment of tuberculosis. A pioneer in this was the Sharon Sani-We see that in a certain neighborhood in tarium, now in the eleventh year of its

been of such frequent occurrence that they strate what results can be accomplished in age of Mrs. Mary Livermore she will have have formed a society to detect and convict the neighborbood of a large city like Boston, neither the mental, moral nor physical quently spoil cheese. One must learn to

to take the chance of being includes medical attendance and medicines. where they might risk the vengeance of one is needed. For the third successive year, a

### A Hint to New York.

To the journalist whose usual office it is to echo insistent cries for social reforms of The statement in one of our daily papers nity to point out some fine thing that has been accomplished in the way of the world's betterment, always gives special pleasure. Such an opportunity is afforded by the editorial in this week's Outlook on the necessity of providing in New York temporary home to which girls, whose vi- grateful aid of a few subscribers, depends vere not. Those who had opportunity to ciousness has not been proven, may be com- for its existence upon the direct efforts of tivation. ee the battle itself from any of the points mitted upon arrest. Massachusetts has in those in charge,—a task accomplished in adthe Outlook calls for, and, what is still more to the point, our State supports, and has long supported, in the Dedham Home a country refuge which has stood to hundreds of wo men as a chance to regain respectability.

Society," writes the Outlook, "should provide a temporary home for girls of the class we have been describing. Over such a home there should be a matron who could and would inquire into the history, the condition and character of every girl committed, and form a sane judgement as to whether confinement or release into a free atmosphere under more favorable conditions would give the better hope of cure. Only in some such way as this lies any hope of permanent reform of the social evil in our great cities."

The value of the work done by the Dedham Home can hardly be over-estimated, and if, as the Outlook implies, this kind of an institution is lacking in New York, the soone the metropolis looks into the statistics of the pleasant house at Dedham the better. Here are brought poor women, sometim with their young children, and from the lowest and most debasing surroundings many of the inmates find themselves trans ported at once into the bright, pure atmosphere of God's pleasant country, where the charms of nature and the sweet influences

The question of licensing hawkers and of Miss Chickering's kind is not in vain.

#### The "Sound Body" Side of a Glid's Education.

In a lecture delivered this past week by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, that remarkably of a man's strength. There soon comes point, the keen inventor has observed,

If this is true of men it is even more true will be more intimately concerned in the progress of the world than those of the present even dream of being, some of her hearers wondered at once how these women will be able to stand the strain of any additional ressure brought to bear upon girls who are fitting for the "higher education" so-called s something simply tremendous, and warnngs of the folly of it are so numerous and so well founded that neither teachers nor parents can afford to disregard them.

The Medical Record of New York declares that it is impossible to over estimate the importance of the malign influence that the modern education of women is exerting upon the functionaldevelopment of girls. It adds: "In the case of growing girls, this is a

question that closely concerns the physical nd mental welfare of every nation, for it stands to reason that, in order to produce and rear a healthy progeny, the mothers of our children should be thoroughly sound in mind and body. In the United States, perhaps to a greater extent than in any other country, has the present system of educating girls shown its worst effects. The present-day native American girl of the middle class is the artificial product of ad-

vanced civilization. She is a bundle of nerves incased in a fragile frame." The girl who breaks down under the exshe may and often does so patch up her mind and body that she goes through her college course without failure, and enters

lot, none the worse so far as eye can see for the nervous collapse of her 'teens. But the effect remains, as the girl soon finds out to her cost. She cannot stand the strain of long hours of constant work so well as can er neighbor who was playing tennis while she struggled with the difficulties of the Harvard examinations." And when the

good of things, so that however thoroughly moody, unreliable, even despondent at times, all because she overstudied when she should our colleges that should be blamed for all this. It is the secondary school, and the absurd notion, too often encouraged by parental ambition, that a girl is disgraced if We lived for several years in given on the afternoon of March 29, at the she does not "finish" at school by a certain age, and carry off prizes into the bargain. The girl's life is long enough; give her time enough at school, for she needs then, as she will need at no other stage in her whole career, to hasten slowly.

### St. Monica's Home.

ton know of the work for colored women and children that is being done by the St. Margaret Sisters at St. Monica's Home on view has not received the aid it merits. It has no fund of its own, and except for the rary benefit, and leave the land worse than brook, and when the open season comes one her probation system just the kind of thing dition to the actual work of carrying on the alluded to, and the other points are plowing must be obeyed. home.

of them being chronic cases. A young long preceding illness; an old woman, paralyzed, and in actual suffering from the inevitable lack of care in a household where all must be bread winners, are recent instances in which the approach of death was soothed; while those at home were spared and this is not a matter of our opinion alone, that keenest pang known to those who watch but can be corroborated by the experience by a sick bed,-that of seeing the suffering of one dear to them that they were powerless, because of bitter poverty, to alleviate. upon various crops, from grass, grain, gar-doing its work. The proprietors have Another case, this winter, was that of a little girl with a cruelly distorted leg. She lived out of town, and was unable to pay her expenses at the hospital. An operation at St. Monica's, followed by weeks of care, as the child lay in bed outstretched upon a frame, resulted in the little limb being restored to use and sightliness.

"She will be very much surprised when she sees me walk across the room, won't she?" the little girl repeated, in reference to an expected visitor. And when the visitor gave the assurance that it was impossible to tell which had been the deformed leg, the child's delight was unbounded.

Nor is Saint Monica's work confined t within the walls of the house. Much of it, too, perhaps some that is, in reality, the best and farthest reaching, is not always apparent to even the most friendly visitor

"I have three fathers. One is in jail for stealing; another used to come home druna, I don't know where he is now; the third beats me." She was cared for at Saint Monica's until arrangements could be com-pleted for her admittance to the blind sylum, Saint Monica's continuing to hold itself responsible for her general welfare, her clothing and her immediate charge during the summer months. St. Monica's has the confidence of the

colored people of Boston, to most of whom it is well known. It is in charge of those who both from experience and a sympathetic insight into the character and needs of the race are fitted to carry on a work that in kind and extent is accomplished by no other institution in the city. Without sectarian-ism or ultra-sentimentalism in any direction, is is emphatically a work of the head as well as of the heart and hands. Some of us in Boston have made much ado, in the past, over the welfare of the negro race in other parts of the country. It may be that we of day are stirred to sometime indignation in its behalf by untoward happenings elsewhere. Here is a work for colored people, never ceasing, in our midst. St. Monica's is in debt and needs money badly for current expenses. Contributions to any amount—and please let no one be withheld from an offering because of its apparent insignificance-may be sent either to St. Monica's Home, 43 Joy street, or to Miss Edith Robnson, 140 Beacon street, Boston.

#### Domestic Cheese Improvements.

The experience of Canadian cheese makers all go to show that fine cheese pays for export, and that mixed and inferior products only tend in the end to discredit all of our cheese in the eyes of foreigners. It is the experience of American cheese makers of the better class that fine cheese for the home markets pays just as much as for export. In other words, whether we raise the cheese for home use or export, care in making, quality of milk used, and the method of ripening must in the end decide the prices and also the profit for the maker. Cheese made in hot weather is never as good as that made in the cooler months. Neither is cheese made from milk when the cows have been fed on dry fodder steadily as fine and perfect as when rich, succulent food was given. Hot weather and dry fodder are thus both important considerations that must be thought of at the very beginning. It is possible to remedy the food question a little by employing ensilage and roots in winter as much as possible. The effect of these foods is direct, and shows itself in the

character of the cheese.

Perfect cheese, as it is marked in the large cities by the inspectors, consists of a solid C. A. PARSONS. 154 Commercial St., Boston. body, with a smooth texture, clean in flavor and fairly firm and close, and with an even color and good rind. Most cheeses do not meet these requirements for various reasons. any one of which it is important to find out and remedy. A good deal of the cheese is too open in character, which is often due to lack of sufficient pressure in the making, and again it may be the result of a lack of development of the acid. Very open cheese has nearly always an excess of moisture, which condemns it, and marks it down as "weak cheese." The flavor of cheese is one of its most important points. Consumers will overlook appearances if the flavor is good Now, the character and condition of the milk decides flavor more than anything else, and the food decides the milk. Turnips, onions rape and any strong food will affect the flavor of cheese. Filthy milk cans will also determine the flavor. Dirt in the cans will help to sour the milk, and taint it so that it s impossible to make perfect cheese. Absolute cleanliness is essential to good chees making. Poor or strong flavor in cheese is sometimes due to lack of acid or too hot curing rooms. Hurrying the work too much by using too much as a starter will freequipment necessary to the doing of active govern his method a good deal by the temperature of the season. Patience is requite. Our danger is in hurrying our c too much. We cannot do this without injuring its flavor and texture."

Wisconsin. JAMES RIDGEWAY.

### Do Fertilizers Ruin Land?

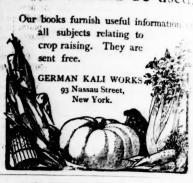
spondents of agricultural papers, we wish to time freedom. express our opinion without qualification that a properly made fertilizer, properly used, can continue to make a poor soil richer up to the possible limit of plant production. acid and potash from material that will be sufficient to overcome the acidity of soil on next session. which stagnant water has stood, which may

under of green crops or their roots, that St. Monica affords-to quote Mrs. Wig- they may decay in the soil to maintain a gin's little hero—"a home with a small proper mechanical condition, once in four or 'h'"—to old women and children, not five years growing clovers or legumes for cared for by the regular hospitals, many this purpose, and every winter, if possible, have some crops growing to use and woman in consumption, whose little earn- the nitrogen in the soil, to be returned to it ings as sempstress had been exhausted in a in the spring as vegetable matter, which will be available for the next crop.

With these rules observed we assert that a properly made chemical fertilizer like the only positive cure now known to the Mapes Manures can be used for an almost fraternity. Catarrh being a constitution unlimited period to the benefit of the land, of those who have used them, without any stable manure, for ten years or more, and ingup the constitution and assisting den vegetables and small fruits, up to or- faith in its curative powers that they chards of large area. Not only does the soil improve and crops Send for list of testimonials.

increase in quantity, but the plants are healthy and vigorous each year and thus the products are of the first quality. We refer to these Mapes Manures because the many years of experience and high reputation of the manufacturers is a guarantee that they will always be made of the best materials properly mixed in proper proportions.

Choice Vegetables always bring high prices. To raise them successfully, a fertilizer containing at least 8 Potash should be used



### Gregory's Seed

For nearly half a century Gregory's Mar ehead Seed, on hundreds of thousands of Menead seed, on nundreus or monants or farms, have been a synonym for purity freshness, and honest dealing. The origi nal head of the firm still continues to care fully guard their fine reputation, and is annu y guard their dine reputation, and is annu-selling to tens of thousands of their dren the same high quality of seed h the fathers. Our new Vegetable an-wer Seed Catalogue now ready-free to tybody. The worthy novelties of the on are honestly described. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marbichead, Mass.

### CATTLE and HOG FEED \$12 Per Ton.

Made from clean Grain Sweepings, Cracked Corn Siftings, Corn Shorts, Screenings of different kinds of grain, etc., mixed together and ground. We have many regular customers for it who say it is richer than Shorts, and will make more milk than Shorts, when fed in the same way.

We have great bargains in Poultry Feed Send for price list. We do not send sam-



without charge competent men to examine your location and to submit est able plant fully nstalled and in er supply out fits a specialty CHARLES LIKETE (O 174 Righ Street.

Geo. S. Josselyn FREDONIA, N. Y.

INTRODUCER OF
phell's Early ... The best Gooseberry.

The best Gooseberry.

The best Currant.

Large list of Grape Vines and Small
Frut Plants. Catalogue free.

The Minute Man and Sample Strawberry. The best Northern Grown and Free from Rus Asparagus Roots, also Nursery stock of all descrip-tions, Vegetable and Greenhouse plants. Send for free

rions, vegetable and Greenhouse plants. Send for price list to **GEORGE F. WHEELER**, Telephone Connection. Concord. Mass

Maine Farm Notes. At this date the snow here is more than three feet deep on a level. This morning

the mercury stood at five degrees below zero. Thus far stock has wintered well. Early lambs are coming along about town meeting time. The annual town meeting is about all This having been charged by some corre- we have left here to remind us of our old-Everything seems tending towards centralization. Our legislators are already

talking of county supervision of roads. We have a law allowing two or more towns to A properly made fertilizer will contain unite in the choice of a supervisor of roads, the three elements of nitrogen, phosphoric and pretty soon it will be made compulsory. We have already wiped out the school soluble in the soil and the lime that is left district system, and the villages are claiming from the phosphatic material when the all the honors and all the perquisites. In a phosphoric acid is set free. This lime is few years more we will have no reminder of sufficient to counteract any acidity that our independence except the right to pay may arise from the sulphuric acid, or from taxes. It seems as though the law-makers the decay of the roots of any crop that want something to do, and so they make Perhaps comparatively few people in Bos- may be grown on it, though perhaps not foolish laws one year and repeal them the One of my neighbors tells me that the deer

need special treatment with lime, though it eat up all his turnips, but he must stand it Joy street. In the many charities in our can also be much benefited by draining and because it is unlawful to kill them, even in midst one that has sought so little the public a thorough pulverization of the soil. In self-defence. We must stand this trespass. One cannot even take fish from his own before unless given drainage and good cul- cannot even drive off the trespassers who roam over his farm, through his orchard This is a part of the proper treatment we and woodlot. However, this is law and

However, we fancy the law of regulation is being overdone, and some day the will rise up and repeal the whole game fish law; and, in my opinion, the soone better.

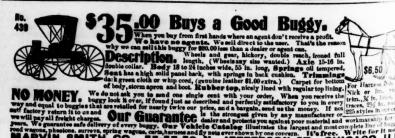
### \$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pl learn that there is at least one dreaded and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cu ease, requires a constitutional treatment Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting upon the blood and mucous surface system, thereby destroying the foundat disease, and giving the patient strength Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., To Sold by Druggists, 75 c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Better out than in"-that hum notice. To be sure it's out and all Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Failure to breed, which causes so muc stock owners, is overcome by Hood Far Breeding Powder advertised this week.



Harris & lows S E Eat

Brighton

third qu

Cows

New
At
A B Loc
W G Br
B Week
F M Gill
J H Nea
A C Fos
At N E
Co.
Stranger
Moulton
G Harris
C A Eas
T Cotton

noticed For the p London, do. by S sheep by

good dri Compan Internat week wi

demand

the rang buyers p fair feeli The mar sold 1 be ibs, at \$2 1 cow, of

such as e lambs \$4. ern chan 120 lbs, at

A weak There we price was 5ge, light

P. Jones,

### The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending March 20, 1901. Shotes Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals 185 22,915 1840 94 30,143 1615 .3572 6782 7876 rek . . 2859

Prices on Northern Cattle.

AND YOUNG CALVES-Pair (1985) Cattle. Tues

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses 6430 2,731 352 22,915 Watertown. 1260 Brighton .... 2312 903 112 Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep. At Brighton.

F S Atwood 8
F Ricker 5
At Brighton
T J Molloy 15
J S Henry 11 154
G W Barnes 15 Berry Hoggs Jones 12 Canada.

At Watertown.

1 Evart Bros. &
Baker 117
Other parties 166 J M Philbrook Wardwell & Mc-Intire W.Stanley hompson & Hanson 40
I D Holt & Son 20
R Foye 8
W Wormwell 18 New York.
At Brighton.
G N Smith 19
J McFlynn 19 Harris & Fel-9 16 S E Eaton New Hampshire. A B Locke W G Brown

Manuschmetts.
At Watertewn.
J S Henry 30 '
W A Bardwell 8
O H Forbush 11
W F Dennen 21
At Brighton.
J S Henry 79
H A Gilmore 20
Scattering 80
R Connors 10
A M Baggs 46
F M Austin 13
D A Walker 2
Keegan & Co 1
C D Lewis 5 At N E D M & Wool
Co.
Stranger
Moulton & Jones 4 A Eastman 16 10 At N E D M & Wool Courser & San-10 At Watertown. NEDM& Wool
Co
At Brighton.
A Davis

Breck & Wood W F Wallace 63 14 A Davis W N Chamberlin Swift & Co 901 Morris Beef Co. 570 S S Learned 144 Sturtevant & Haley 96 Williamson 20 ed Savage 14 10 N Jenne 2 1 S H Woodward 16 G Hall ' 5 80 At Watertewan . 6 A Sawyer 18 Evarts Bros. & M G Flanders 11 10 Baker 202 500 J Ryan 11 1 J A Hathaway 399

Live Stock Exports.

The foreign market on cattle is lower by 1c on best grades at London and steady at Liverpool, with sales at 11 a 11 tc, d. w., instead of 10 a 12c, as noticed one week ago, It is doubtful if the ket recuperates for the next few weeks, but demand effected and governed by the shipments For the past week the shipments were 2236 cattle 500 sheep and 96 horses. Sheep at steady prices at foreign ports.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Winifredian, for Liverpool, 729 cattle by Swift & Co., 24 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Anglian, for Baker, from Canada, and 166 do, also by Canadia

Horse Business.

The spring trade is progressing, with a better demand for all descriptions. Good sales of business horses, light and heavy, but limited supply of good drivers, Easy sale would be effected for good drivers at good prices. At Welch & Hall Company's, a fair supply of draft norses unspection of at good prices, mostly at \$100\alpha\)225, including chunks and drafts: common grades nearby at \$25\alpha\)75. At L. H. Brockway's Sale Stable, 2 carses the same prices. Some good imitation creamery seconds. Company's, a fair supply of draft horses disposed mans disposed of at firm prices. Some good drivers on the way to this stable; the trade pronounced good. At A. W. Davis's Northampton-street Sale Stable, a remarkably good week for some high steppers, coach, family and saddle horses' at \$100,0600. At Myer, Abram & Co.'s International Horse Exchange, sold out four ears International Horse Exchange, sold out four cars of business horses at \$100@210 and \$75 and less for nearby. At Moses Colman & Sons, a fair week with sales at \$25@100, except for fancy. Union Yards, Watertown.

Union Yards, Watertows.

The market for beef cattle was very much at the range of last week at the opening, being more buyers present, that helped steady the rates. A fair feeling for beef cows and good bulls at 2½ 3½c.

The market not heavily stocked. W. F. Wallace sold 1 beef cow, 1000 fbs, at 3½c; 2 do., of 1600 fbs. at \$3.15 \( \text{P} \) ext; 1 of 900 fbs, at \$3.10; 1 bull, of 770 ks at \$2 so is part. O. H. Forbush sold his best, s. at \$2.80 p ewt. O. H. Forbush sold his best, the first his, at 34c; 2 cows, of 2110 fbs, at \$3.30 p cwt.; ow, of 900 lbs, at 3c, with sales from \$2.35@2.65 | Nearby and Cape fancy, P doz. at 5c, 25 do., of 1480 lbs, at 6c; 25 do., of 1475 lbs, at 5c; 10 do., of 1450 lbs, at 5c; 10 of 1425 lbs,

Milch Cows. foo many on the market and no letup in supply, a weak demand at easy prices.

Fat Hogs. Western hogs have advanced le that cost see, b. w., with 6 2 7 le, d. w., for local lots. Sheep Houses. supply is largely from the West, and for

as come from that source there is a firmness ces. Sheep cost \$3.30 to \$5.10 P cwt. and hs 84.30 to 85.70 p cwt. A few lots of North-changed hands. H. N. Jenne sold sheep, of

pply light as well as the demand, with sales 10c 10 for mixed lots by the crate. Droves of Venl Culves.

aine-P. A. Berry, 30; R. E. Hobbs, 8; J. S. lones, 8; G. H. Fogg, 6; Libby Bros., 30; J. M. lbrook, 30; Wardwell & McIntire, 45; A. W. onley, 10; Thompson & Hanson, 75; M. D. Holt Son, 60; E. R. Foye, 8; F. W. Wormwell, 15; oris & Fellows, 75; S. E. Eaton, 25.

Hood Bessie Blood. Solid-colored bull, dropped Jan. 9, 1901. Sire, Merry Maiden's Son, by Brown Bessie's Son, out of Merry Baided's Son, by Brown Bessie's Son, out of Merry Maiden. Dam, Milly Judd, test 14 lbs. 13½ oz., by Metropolitan, a son of Diploma, the sire of Merry Maiden. Second Jersey St4 lb. list. Third dam, Compressa, 14 lbs. 13½ oz., by Metropolitan, a son of Diploma, the Country Pelts, each. Deacon and dairy skins. Country Pelts, each. Country Pelts, each. Common Green peas, Western choice. Green peas, Scotch.

New Hampshire—A. B. Locke, 5; W. G. Brown 2; J. H. Neal, 4; stranger, 10; Jones & Moul ton, 79; C. A. Eastman, 7; T. Cotton, 12; Course & Sanbörn, 7; T. Shay, 45; Breck & Wood, 30 & Sanborn, 7; T. Shay, 45; Breck & Wood, 30; W. F. Wallace, 163.
Vermont—A. Williamson, 112; Fred Savage, 75; H. N. Jenne, 50; N. H. Woodward, 15; G. Hall, 7; M. G. Flanders, 70; W. A. Farnham, 60; J. Ryan, 10; F. S. Atwood, 30; F. Ricker, 60; J. T. Molloy, 28; J. S. Henry, 18; G. H. Barnes, 10.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 267; W. A. Bardwell, 9; O. H. Forbush, 4; W. F. Dennen, 5; H. A. Gilmore, 64; scattering, 140; R. Connors, 14; M. F. Austin, 4; J. P. Day, 69; D. A. Walker, 17; C. D. Lewis, 12.

Brighton, Tucoday and Wedn

Per hundred pounds on total weight of flow and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.25; first s5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; allity, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, 25 some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@ cattle, 5 hogs, 11 sheep; Vermont, 41 cattle, 154 sheep, 17 hogs, 58 calves; Massachusetts, 264 cattle, 180@48; fancy milch cows. \$50@65; altite.

Tuesday—Cattle receipts amounted to 2312.

Thin young eattle for farmers: Year-head, with a fair number from New England.

The tone of the market for beef cattle showed weakness, as buyers were not numerous; a bette Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra. trade in good beef cows than for oxen or steers with no improvement on any grade. Some East Hogs.—Per pound, 54@)c, live weight; wholesale,—; retail, \$1.50@5.50; country logs, 64@74c.

CALVES—34@64c P lb.

Calves—34 & 64c P lb.

Calves—34 & 64c P lb.

Calves—34c & D lb.

Calves SKINS—60c@\$1.20; dairy skins, 40@60c.

Brighton, 64@7te P fb; country lots, 6c.

SKINS—60c@\$1.20; dairy skins, 40@60c.

Brighton, 4@5c P fb; country lots, 6c.

Cows, 4530 fbs, at 3c; 4 good bulls, 4c. Milch Cows.

> The same difficulty this as last week, in there being too many on the market. It could be said that at the closing out of last Wednesday's sales there has not been as hard a market for months and as cows had to come this week, many had to be sold at a great sacrifice to owners. When the demand is light and liberal supplies that must be sold, no help but to sell at low rates. W. A. Bardwell sold 6 cows, at \$35@45. G. H. Hall, 1 fancy cow, \$50. F. W. Wardwell, 15 cows, at \$30@45. Libby Bros. sold cows from \$25@50.

Veal Calves. General sales, 5@5%. The quality run largely to poor grades, that hurt the trade. If calves could be held back even one week they would be in better condition for the market. A lot of two head were sold at 6c. W. A. Gleason, 17 calves, of 105 lbs, at 5c. F. W. Wormwell, 10 calves, 125 lbs, at 5c; 69 calves by J. P. Day, at 4c. A. W. Stanley sold 10 calves, of 105 lbs, at 51c.

Late Arrivals and Sales. Wednesday-The market for milch cows continues moderate. They still arrive in large num-bers and the demand is somewhat limited, still a fair number of buyers present, and the supply was worked off after a fashion, some selling under their true value. Beef cows selling without any difficulty at 2½@34c. McIntire & Co. sold 7mileh cows, at \$60@45. Libby Bros. sold cows from \$50 down to \$25. W. Hayden sold 16 cows, from \$35 @52. J. S. Henry sold 5 choice cows, \$55 a head; 2 at \$50; 5 cows, \$42 down to \$35. G. H. Barnes sold 1 fancy cow, \$65; 3 at \$145 the lot; 1 at \$51; a fine lot. T. J. Molloy, 1 choice cow, \$55; 2 extra ows, \$41 each; 1 at \$45. E. R. Foye sold cows at \$35@55. O. H. Forbush sold cows and bulls a

Prices have much advanced. Small pigs, \$2,25 a 3; shotes, \$4 a 6.50.

> BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Ryc Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 00@ 50 P bbl.

Corm.—Demand is quiet, with market higher. No. 2, yellow, spot, 48\(\frac{a}{2}\) 49\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Steamer yellow, new, 49\(\frac{1}{2}\) 49\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. No. 3, yellow, 48\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

No. 3, yellow, 484c.

Onts.—Quiet but steady.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 35c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 34c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 34c.
Heavier grades, spot, 334@344c.
Clipped, to ship, white, 334c.
Midlings sacked, \$19 00@21 00.
Bran, spring, \$19 75c 20 25.
Bran, winter, \$20 00@20 25.
Red Dog, \$20 25.
Mixed feed, \$20 50@21 00.
Cottonseed meal to ship, \$24.75.

Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling

THE WOOL MARKET.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

- Name

. 26 a 27 .23 a 30

CUTAWAY.

Flour.—The market quoted higher. Spring patents, \$4 20\overline{a}5 00. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 10\overline{a}3 50. Winter patents, \$4 05\overline{a}4 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 50\overline{a}4 25.

Poultry. Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern-Northern and Eastern— Spring ducks. Green geese Chiekens, choice roasting, spring. Chiekens, fair to good. Fowls, extra choice. Pigeons, tame, P doz. Western dry packed— Turkeys, choice. Western dry packed—
Turkeys, choice....
Turkeys, com. to good...
Chickens, choice, large...
" broilers...
Chickens, medium... 12@ Live Poultry.

do. by Swift & Co., 70 horses by regular shippers; on steamer Ultonia, for Liverpool, 271 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 274 do. by J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Memnon, for Bristol, 202 cattle, 500 sheep by Evart Bros. & Baker; on steamer Pom-Live Pountry.

10@10½

Timothy, P bu, Western....
Northern..... 224 @ 23 Northern N. Y., assorted sizes. Northern N. Y., large tubs..... Western, asst. spruce tubs.
Western, large ash tubs...
reamery, northern firsts...
reamery, western firsts... Creamery, seconds
Creamery, eastern
Dairy, Vt. extra.
Dairy, N. Y. extra.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
West. imitation creamery, small tubs 15@ 14@ Extra western creamery.

..12 a ...101 a 111 9 a 10 . 14@ . 12\ @13 .13\ @ . 14@ . 12@12\ . 13@ Western fair to good..... Western selected, fresh.... Petatees. York State, round wht. bu...... York State, long wht. bu........ Hebton, extra... Aroostook Green Mountain, p bu. Do. fair to good... Green Vegetables. Beets, P bush..... Beets, new, P bunch.. Cabbage Cabbage Carrots, p bush.... Lettuce, p box... Cucumbers, p crate. 40a50 100a150 100a150 9a11 375a 300a 125a 40a 4 00@4 50 . 1 50 a .30 00 a . 1 75 a 2 00

Sheep cost \$3.30 to \$5.70 p cwt. A few lots of North-changed hands. H. N. Jenne sold sheep, of \$6. https://dx.doi.org/10.1001/ dull.
State grades, 6-rowed, 65@70c.
State, 2-rowed, 60@65c.
Western grades, 65@70c.

Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@70c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 44@48c. Bye.-Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 \$ bbl. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan... Domestic Green Fruit. Fine delaine, Ohio...... Michigan ... " " Baldwin ..... Greening ..... Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. Oranges, Fla., box ..... Washed fleece.... CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows all weights...... Cuts 15 acres in a day.
Two horses move Fifteen
Thousand Tons of Earth
one foot in 10 hours. Exstroys the hardest sod. Takes less than twothirds the power. Send for circulars to
THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,
Higganum, Conn., U. S. A. Bulls Hides, south, light green salted.... " dry ffint " salted .... Immense stock. Finest two year, hardy, Northern grown. Low prices. We have all other kinds of nursery stock.
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A COMPLETE AND RELIABLE SPRAY CALENDAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The ravages of insect pests and other troubles in fruit-growing, such as fungus, rot, blight, etc., make it necessary to combat them in order to secure suitab

Apple	PEST. Apple-tree tent-cater	RRMEDY.	FIRST APPLICATION.	COND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	. POURTH APPLICATION	FIFTH APPEICATION
	pillar	Paris green			pillars appear		
the second second	Apple-tree aphls	Kerosene emulsion	Alkaline wash		Kerosene emulsion		
Transfer to the	Bitter rot	Bordeaux mixture	Before leaves expand	After fruit has set		- A month later	
	Canker worm	Paris green	When caterpillars first		One week later		147
	Codling moth	The state of the s	Just after blossoms fall When buds are swelling	A week later	The little of the second	- Same as 3d	And the second
herry	Cherry-leaf aphis	Alkaline wash	Alkaline wash	10.40		- Same as 3d	Same as 3d.
	Cherry lear apins	Kerosepe emulsion	Before buds open				2
Soft of the	Curculio			When fruit is set	One week later	Two weeks later	Two weeks later.
The second of the second	Rot	Bordeaux mixture	Before buds open Before flower buds open		TWO WEEKS LATER	the state of the s	100
100 H 191	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The state of the s				
Currant	Currant worm	Paris green in Bordeaux	Paris green in Bordeaux	Hellebore	Hellebore when worms		Same as 3d.
		Hellebore	Before flower buds open	One week later	are present	Same as 3d	panic as ou.
	Leaf spot	Ammoniacal carbonate	Ammoniacal carbonate of copper	Design to the second	The second of the second of	teo Clini	
		Bordesux mixture	Middle of June	Bordeaux mixture After fruit is removed	Bordeaux mixture Ten days later		
1 1 1 0 10 1 1 kgg	Date in Tiller	5. 10 St 6.7	Paris green in Bordeaux				1 1 2 1 1 1
deeseberry	Worm	Hellebore	Before leaves expand	Hellebore	Hellebore When worms appear		
11 11 110	The Section 1 3 3	the state of the s	and the face of the state of the			I frame !	
Prape	Anthracnose	Copper sulphate	Copper Sulphate	Bordeaux mixture	Bordeaux mixture	Bordeaux mixture	In two weeks use a
		Bordeaux mixture	Before buds start	When leaves are half	database and	as betrocer	moniacal copper ca bonate.
	111	Kerosene emulsion	When first seen	size	When fruit has set	Two weeks later	bonave.
	Leaf hopper	Copper sulphate	Copper sulphate	A week later Bordeaux mixture	Bordeaux mixture	Bordeaux mixture	Ten days later amm
	1	Bordeaux mixture	Before buda start	Just before blossoming		51	niacal copper carbon
	Black and brown rot	Alkaline wash	Alkaline wash	Kerosene emulsion	When fruit has set	Ten days later	ate.
100	Andrew Control of	Kerosene emulsion	Before buds open	Two weeks later		1919	
Peach	Aphis	Paris green	Just after blossoms fall.	One week later	A This man are a second	on winds to at	my resident
	Codling moth	Paris green in Bordeaux	When buds are opening	When fruit is forming	One week later	av i	
	Curculio	Copper sulphate	Copper sulphate	Bordeaux mixture	Bordeaux mixture	Bordeaux mixture	
	Leaf-curl	Bordeaux mixture	Just before buds swell	Just before blossoms open	After blossoms fall	A diam develo la sua	
1 1 1	Rot	Bordeaux mixture	As buds are swelling	Just after blossoming	After fruit is set	After fruit is set Ten days later	A = 414 t11
	Curculio	Paris green in Bordeaux	Before buds open	When fruit is set	One week later	Ton days later	As truit is coloring.
	Rot	Bordeaux mixture	As buds are swelling	Just after blossoming	After fruit is set	Ten days later	
		Conner subsheets		and the state of the filter		Ten days more	Ammoniacal copper car bonate as fruit is cel
Raspberry	Anthraenose		Copper sulphate Before buds start	Bordeaux mixture Ten days later	Bordeaux mixture After old canes are cut		oring.
		Same as anthracnose	Detoie buds start	Ten days later	out		
	Rust	4 Mp 1 1 2 2	of in the same of				
trawberry	Leaf blight	Bordeaux mixture	When growth first starts	At opening of earliest	Spray every 3 or 4		
		1-194.		blossoms	weeks. After crop is		- 4
		101,			off, remove old foliage and burn it.		
	Leaf roller	Paris green	By first of May	Three weeks later	In July mow the plants		
leet	Scab	Avoid infected soil			and take off leaves		
		1	Paris groon and flour		and destroy.		
abbage	Worm	Paris green and flour		Pyrethrum	Repeat 2d when worms		
		Pyrethrum	When worms first ap.		appear.	Same as 3d	Same as 3d.
nion .	The n	Kerosene emulsion	At first appearance	Week later			
	1 iii p	Reroscue emuision	The state of the s	pest is gone	II I I		
otato	Potato scab	Soak uncut seed potato	es for 14 hours in solution	The second secon			
	Potato rot	Bordeaux mixture	By first of July		Two weeks later	eror cover seed with sul-	phur before planting.
	Colorado beetle		When worms first ap.				
	Rlight	Bordeaux mixture	Last of May for early	A week later	Use paris green for po	tato beetle	
	Dingue	To the state of th	potatoes	Two weeks later	Two weeks later		
PPLE	Annie root plant Jouse	Peach—Peach tree hore		4 40 1	8 11 Y	when trees are downant	
	Apple-root plant louse. Apple-tree tent-cater-	or one gallon whaleoil so	papsuds to an ounce of	London purple can be	used instead of paris	when trees are dormant. Ammoniacal Carbonate	of Copper-Carbonate
	pillar. Apple-twig pruner.	spring) remove worms by	knife in fall and spring.	green. Pyrethrum-Mix with	three or four times its	of copper, five ounces; water, 40 to 50 gallons T	ammonia, two quarts:
	Apple-twig pruner. Canker worms. Curculio.	Peach—Peach tree bore or one gallon whaleoil se carbolic acid to trunk o spring) remove worms by Plum—Curculio: Jar tre a sheet where they may be sentenced for execution.	es so that adults fall on	Pyrethrum—Mix with weight of flour, and keep four hours before using	in a closed can twenty-	should be dissolved in the	ammonia and the solu
		a show where they may i	c destroyed. Gouger:	four hours before using, Hellebore—When used	dry it should be mixed	of copper, five ounces; water, 40 to 50 gallons. T should be dissolved in the tion kept tightly corked ti be mixed with 40 to 50 gal	lons of water. To be
PEACH 1	eaf crumpler.	Same as for curculio.	•				
PRACH	ree borers.	Same as for curculio.  Squash—Bug: Destroy of the state o	rines as soon as crop is	with two or three times it	s weight of road dust of	used when bordeaux mixt	are stains truit.
PRACH	rea crumpler. free borers. Peach-tree borer. Curculio.	Same as for curculto.  Squash—Bug: Destroy of gathered, collect eggs and Cabbage—Aphis: As soo	rines as soon as crop is ladults and destroy. on as aphids appear on	with two or three times it cheap flour. For Wet Mis or three quarts of water.	s weight of road dust of	used when bordeaux mixt	are stains truit.
LUM	ree borers. Peach-tree borer. Curculio. Gouger.	Same as for curculio.  Squash—Bug: Destroy gathered, collect eggs and Cabbage—Aphis: As so cabbages spray with kerd quin bug: Plant mustard t	vines as soon as crop is l adults and destroy. on as aphids appear on osene emulsion. Harle- between cabbages which	cheap flour. For Wet Mix	s weight of road dust of	used when bordeaux mixt	are stains truit.
EACH	ree borers. Peach-tree borer. Curculio. Gouger.	Same as for curcullo.  Squash—Bug: Destroy gathered, collect eggs and Cabbage—Aphls: As so cabbages spray with kerquin bug: Plant mustard it attracts the bugs, then space.	vines as soon as crop is ladults and destroy.  on as aphids appear on issene emulsion. Harle-between cabbages which	cheap flour. For Wet Mix or three quarts of water.	ed best of road dust of the sture: One ounce to two	used when Bordeaux mixt Alkaline Wash—Dissolve, till no more will dissolve, t it forms the consistency of carbolic acid should be a odor. This should be ap from the base up to the ma	are stains truit.

series see ougs, then spray indisate with actosene.

Kerosene Emulsion—Kerosene two gallons,
water (rain) one gallon, soap one-half pound.
The soap should be thoroughly dissolved in boiling water. Then add kerosene while emulsion is
warm, and violently agitate till it reaches a
creamy consistency. For use this should be
diluted—one part of emulsion to 15 parts of water.
This is good for plant lice or scale insects, and
for all insects with sucking mouth parts. Harlequin bug.

INSECTS TREATED BY OTHER MEASURES.
Apple—Apple-root plant louse: Remove earth from base of tree and pour in water heated not to exceed 150° F. Apple-tree tent-caterpillar: Remove nests from trees by a forked stick or gloved hand. Apple-twig pruner: Gather and destroy fallen twigs. Canker worms: Prevent ascent of female moths by traps or obtructions. Curculio: Jar trees so that adults fall on a sheet, where they may be collected and destroyed. Leaf crumpler: Collect and destroyed. Leaf crumpler: Collect and destroy leaf masses. Tree borers: Apply alkaline wash or one gallon of whale-oil soap-suds to an ounce of carbolic acid to trunk of tree, remove larvæ with a knife. INSECTICIDES. Paris Green — Wet: Paris green one pound, water 150 to 200 gallons. Better results are obtained by adding one pound of lime to the above: If used on trees spray repeatedly. Dry: Paris green, one Dried Apples. GREEN RAPE 25 cents | per TON ! Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy.... Evaporated, choice..... Evaporated, prime.... Sundried, as to quality... Greatest. Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine. Cattle, Poultry, etc.
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Novelites, fully worth \$10 to get a start.
For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 3
brilliant flower seed packages and catalog. ea screened Pea, seconds Pea Cal. small white Pea, foreign Mediums, choice hand picked. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE lediums, screened. lediums, foreign... d Kidney.....a beans, dried, P lb. Hay and Straw. 200-Egg Incubator Hay prime, bales... No. 1, P ton... for \$12.00 a .14 00 a 15 00 .14 00 a 15 00 .14 00 a 14 50 .14 00 a .8 00 a 9 00 action. Hatches every fertil legg. Write for catalogue to-da GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, III.

PAGE Corn Menl.—The market is quiet at 95@97c bag, and \$2 10@2 15 \$\rightarrow\$ bbl; granulated \$2 45 \( 2 65 \rightarrow\$ bbl. \) The Only Trouble @2 os p 1011. **Graham Flour.** — Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 50 €4 50 ₱ bbl. **Ont Meal.** — Quoted steady, \$3 55 @\$3 75 ₱ bbl. or rolled, and \$4 60 €4 15 for cut and ground. with PAGE Poultry Fence is, it looks so much like a stock fence that people will use it for a stock fence. Weighs 10 pounds to the rod. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

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MANTED—Situation as warden and matron of almshouse; had experience; good reference. 97
FRANKLIN STREET, Westfield, Mass.

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WANTED—Milk farm on shares or rent, with stock tools, or would act as foreman. Good references J. C. CREIGHTON, Pratts, N. H. WANTED, a manufacturer of ornamental metal work to manufacture a Curtain Supporter, Cor-respondence solicited, JONATHAN GIBBONS, Delhi, La.

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WANTED, a White Cochin Bantam cock, or cockerel. Address, ALDEN P. BARKER, Middletown, R. I. DELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL, Modena, Pa.

OULTRYMAN, married, wants situation to run a fully equipped poultry plant on salary or shares. BOX 63, Bedford, Mass. OSITION as manager of poultry plant. MANAGER, care Farm-Poultry, Boston, Mass. BUFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H.

CAYUGA Ducks of the finest quality at \$2. ALBERT NYE, New Washington, O. WANTED—June 1, strong boy, 16 years old, to work on country home for board and small salary until october. Write experience with horses and small kitchen garden. R., Box 2023, Boston.

MERICAN farmer, married, is open for engagement as working foreman or farm manager on dairy farm: thoroughly understands raising of crops, care of stock, management of help: strictly temperate and reliable; references furnished from employers. BOX 66, New Ipswich, N. H.

WANTED—On or before April 1, position as superintendent or butter maker in first-class creamery; 13 years experience; good references. Address M. H. PEASE, Warehouse Point, Ct.

WANTED—Position as foreman or manager on farm; married, small family; strictly temperate; Amer-ican; best references. A. C. KNIGHT, Warlock St., New Britain, Ct.

WANTED-April 1, situation as foreman or manage of farm by canable now. of farm by capable young married man; refer-es. H. HAYNES, Lock Box 2, Charlton Depot, SITUATION wanted by married man, understands care of horses and cattle; can drive team; strictly temperate. BOX 345, Windsor, Vt.

WANTED—Position on gentleman's place, young married man; good reference; the care of horses preferred. C, 68, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

# Newspaper remedies are not always to be relied

Aim to have pumps with working parts of brass Copper sulphate solution to be used only before

• For codling moth put paris green in Bordeaux

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, four pounds. First dissolve the copper sulphate. This can be done by hot water, or suspending the sulphate within a sack in a bucket of water. The lime should be stacked in another vessel, and if lumpy should be strained through coarse sacking. Pour both together, add enough water to make fifty gallons and stir thoroughly. As a combined insecticide it is often advisable to add paris green.

Repellant for Trees—Soap-suds (whale-oil soap), one gallon; carbolic acid (crude), one ounce.

Copper Sulphate Solution—Copper sulphate. If trees with tender leaves are injured by above Bordeaux mixture, reduce copper sulphate one-half and add more lime. Stir solutions thoroughly while spraying.

### Copper Sulphate Solution—Copper sulphate, one pound; water, twenty-five gallons. Hot water enough to dissolve copper sulphate. Use only COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of CATHARINE F. RAY, late of Newton in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Frank E Ray of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a 2 rety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of April A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all others interested in the estate of LIZZIE A. BARNES, late of Everett in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration of the estate of said deceased to Israel F. Barnes of Everett in the County of Middlesex without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of April, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of March, in the year one thousand hine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, Cordelia Dunham Luce Mulliken of Cambridge, in said County, have presented to said Court petitions praying that their names may be changed to those of Cordelia Dunham Luce and Sarah Holmes Luce respectively, and whereas James Lyon Luce Mulliken and Lyman Burgess Luce Mulliken, minors, by Cordelia Dunham Luce Mulliken, their next friend, have presented a petition praying that their names may be changed to those of James Lyon Luce and Lyman Burgess Luce respectively, for reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Pro-

set forth:
All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said county of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of March A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be greated.

show cause, if any they have, why the same snound not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire. First Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

FOR SALE—A 50-barrel roller water mill with good residence, barn, carriage house, corn cribs, feed lots, etc., and 12j acres of land, near Villisca, Mont-gomery Co., La. Can be bought cheap and on easy terms. Address HENT & GIBSON, Red Oak, Ia.

OLLER Mill Feeder—Always ready, No belt. No bother. Will work on any roller mill. A perfect feeder, tried and proved. Address DEARHOLT & GSCHWENDER, Ontario, Wis.

TEEL Aeromotors wanted for Germany (Halle a. S.) in regular shipments. Send offers with all specifications to U. i. 852, care RUDOLF MOSSE, Halle a. S., Germany. FOR SALE—100-acre farm, two-story house, 7 rooms, 30x40 barn, good basement, 1000 sugar trees, 700 buckets, Grimm evaporator, 1ron arch, 35 acres of mowing. Farm will summer and winter 10 cows; three-fourths of a mile from village, 44 miles to station, in Wardsboro. Price, \$450. We can sell your farm; write us. GUNA & CO., Erattleboro, Vt. Dress and the Woman.

It is sometimes said that clothes do not make the person; but while that may be in a neasure true, it is quite as correct that all persons are in a degree influenced by the clothes they wear, and that as an outward expression of inward grace, or the contrary, there is no truer indication.

To those not blessed with an abundance of means, there come seasons—or rather between-seasons—when the entire wardrobe appears to have suddenly grown rusty and woe-begone in appearance. This is especially the case in the late winter and early spring, after the long months of hard wear, and while yet motives of health and omy preclude a change. One is painfully conscious of worn edges and a general lack of freshness of attire, and the most conscientious attention to detail and care in the general makeup does not suffice to restore the self-respect one experienced when one's garments were new.

It is a question if much of the spring "tired feeling" of which we hear may not be attributable to this cause. Certain it is that with the donning of Easter raiment one's physical (?) woes are largely forgot-

While undue attention to and extravagance in dress may be an indication of weakness and shallowness, it is equally true that indifference and inattention to personal appearance betoken at least a lack of appreciation for the fitness of things. It is certainly a greater pleasure to listen to a cultivated woman if she is pleasing to look upon. Physical beauty may be lacking, but with a well-fitting gown of harmonious coloring, suitable for the occasion on which it is worn, with the person made attractive by careful grooming-we dislike the word, but no other expresses so much-one's power and influence is inestimably increased.

We once knew a man whose especial pride was a beautiful horse, which he often drove with a carriage and fittings upon which extreme care and attention were lavished. Yet when all was in readiness he would take his own seat, unshaven, and wearing a coat and hat of most disreputable appearance, completely spoiling the effect he so much desired. So it is with the mistress of a beautiful home, who fails to make her person and her toilettes harmonize with

There is no surer sign of degeneracy in a parel. We were once much impressed by the remark of an elderly woman, in commenting upon a younger one who had experienced a crushing sorrow, from which her friends feared she might not rally, and who had previously been noted for her immaculate dressing. In spite of her unhappiness she did not grow careless in that respect, and ause of that fact the older woman said. "I have no fears for her. Her heart is not

The advance of a feeling of indifference in matters of dress should be resisted as strenuously as one would ward off a diseas which was undermining one's life. It indicates decadence in some particular. Business women especially should guard against such approach. It is so easy to become when one is tired and is left to oneself. Yet who has not experienced a sensa tion of restfulness and refreshment when the temptation to forego a fresh evening toilette has been successfully resisted.

We recall the story of an Englishman who in seven years spent alone upon a Western ranch never omitted to make an evening toilette, and thereby felt himself in touch with civilization. The incident might well serve as a text for innumerable sermons There is no surer conservator of the virtue and graces than the self-respect one feels when carefully and appropriately dressed Then and then only is one unconscious of ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

LADIES CROCHETED PETTICOAT. Material: Ten hanks red, one hank navy

blue Fleisher's Germantown zephyr, on long bone crochet hook No. 5. Chain 210 stitches with red for the top. Make 1 row of double crochet, then 1 row of treble crochet.

(Double crochet is insert needle in stitch, draw wool through, then through 2 stitches on hook. Treble crochet is varn over hook once, insert hook in stitch, draw yarn Next row-One double in each of next 2

remaining rounds work in back part of venient to procure one of these things, then instead of back and forth. Next round-One double in each of stitches, 3 in next, and so on around.

In the next 16 rounds make 3 double in the middle stitch of the cluster of double erochet. 1 double in each of the next 4, pass by 2, then 1 double in each of the next 4, and repeat the entire round. Next row, make 5 double in the middle of

the group of 3, then 1 double in each of next 10, and repeat for the round. Next 11 rounds make 3 double in the mid-

dle stitch of the cluster, double crochet, 1 double in each of next 6, pass by 2, 1 double in each of next 6, repeat for the round. Next round, 5 double in centre of the

cluster of 3, 1 double in each of the next 14

BETMER-BAUMAN

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Pittsburgh.

cess" White Lead mixed with Pure Linseed Oil, and thoroughly brushed out, using plenty of elbow grease to rub the paint in,

tween coats. The brands named in the margin are genuine. Any shade or color required may be easily obtained by using the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting

Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of shades, etc., etc., furnished free upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

double and 1 double in each of next 8, peas by 2, 1 double in each of next 8, repeat round, 8 more rounds of scarlet like the last round, then 5 rounds of navy blue and red alternately, then 5 rounds of scarlet and finish with 1 round of navy blue. Crochet edge round top of skirt.

Prevention of Mouth Breathing.

In a former article we considered some o the evil effects of mouth breathing, and saw that it resulted in injury to the entire respiratory system, as well as in actual deformity of the bones of the face. The cause of mouth breathing is, of course, anything that interferes with the free passage of air must breathe through the mouth, to his and impurities. If you don't take exercise, added discomfort. This is only temporary, if you don't proper and keep the porest yet it is by no means unimportant, for while it lasts it exposes one to inflammation of the onsils, throat and lungs through the inhalation of cold and unfiltered air.

Of greater importance, however, are the causes of habitual mouth breathing, from which so many children suffer. The most common of these is a collection of glandular tissue in the pharynx, and whenever a young child is seen to breathe habitually with open mouth, an examination for these growths should be made.

Physicians sometimes hesitate to remove them, for they say they will probably disappear as the child grows older; but they may not disappear, and even if they do, it may be only after permanent damage has been done to the child. They ought always to be removed when they are volumin enough to obstruct nasal respiration.

A somewhat less common cause of habitual mouth breathing is the presence of en larged tonsils-s condition which may or may not coexist with that just mentioned. These also will probably grow smaller as the child grows larger, but it is far better to remove them at once, before irremediable damage has been done.

Less frequently the nostrils are obstructed by growths known as polypi, from their lining mucous membrane

The treatment of most of these conditions is simple, but as it can be carried out only by the physician, it need not be discussed here. The aim of this article is to urge the necessity of seeking medical advice for any one, child or adult, who habitually breathes woman than a lack of interest in her aprious trouble may be averted .- Youth's Com-

Chicken---How to Carve.

Chickens may be carved in different ways. Stick the fork in the leg and lift it up, meanwhile holding down firmly the rest of the finger ring, of gold and called "creoles." chicken. Then cut through the second joint, detaching the joint from the body; next away from these golden circlets their com stick the fork in the wing, cut through the wing, cut through the joint and loosen the meat around it, pull down with the fork and press firmly on the carcass with the knife and pull all the meat from the breast with the wing; then cut each breast crosswise in half, proceed and carve the other side the same way; the meat may be reconstructed,

riving the chicken its original form again. Another way is to cut off the legs, the econd joints, and the wings at the first oint; then cut the breast in three pieces lengthwise, leaving a small piece of wing attached to the side pieces of each breast. Cut the back of chicken in two or three pieces. And a more economical way is to carve the chicken in the kitchen. First cut off legs, joints and wings; then lay the two inches wide, the same as cutting a loaf of bread, arrange the meat nicely on a hot

When Baby Has Earache.

Earache is a common ailment of babies; they often suffer much and are frequently reated for other troubles before the real one s discovered, writes Marianna Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar. A child with an earache will waken suddenly from a sound sleep with a sharp cry, and usually puts his hand to his ear; after a short crying spell he quiets down or falls asleep, only to waken again stitches, 3 double all in next stitch, and 1 double in each of next 2 stitches, pass by 1 stitch, then 1 in each of next 2 stitches; turn. Next row pass by 1 stitch, then 1 double in doctor should be called. A small hoteach of the 2 doubles in previous row, 3 double in centre of the 3 double in previous small muslin bags filled with hops, bran row, 1 double in each of next 2. Repeat to or salt—in fact, anything which will hold end of row. Repeat the last row 24 times, always work- to the ear, will usually stop the pain. If the ing in the front half of the stitch (in all the attack occurs at night it is not always constitch for ribbed effect) and around the skirt the hand placed over the ear will afford some help; a flannel is still better, whether it be the baby's band, his shirt or his petticoat; it can be heated very quickly by holding it against the gas shade, or, better yet, the chimney of the lamp. If a little hot water can be had syringe the ear with it, temperature 110° to 115°, then apply the hot

### Exercise and Health.

Regarding the statement recently attribthat physical exercise was not only unnecessary, but detrimental to health, the New York Journal has an editorial which is well worth reading. The editor says:

Question the men you know past middle age as to their condition. Many will tell Next and all remaining rounds as follows: you their trouble is kidney disease. Doctors Three double in centre of the cluster of will tell you that kidney disease, which is

HE old-fashioned paint that never chalked, cracked nor peeled was made from Pure "old Dutch proand allowing ample time for it to dry be-

Colors.

especially among the prosperous, among clerks confined by long hours, school teachers and others who get insufficient ex-

Men die of kidney disease because the kidneys are worn out and poisoned. The kid-neys are compelled to do the work to carry on the processes of elimination which really ought to be attended to by the pores in the skin. We want to remind you again, in case you are doubtful about the importance of exercise, of the part which the pores of your skin play in your interior economy.

There are spread over the surface of your body, if you are a man of average size, about seven million pores. Each of these is a quarter inch deep, and the total length of the pores in your skin would be equal to through the nostrils. Thus in the stage of an ordinary cold the membranous lining of the nostrils becomes swollen, the lining of the nostrils becomes swollen, the Brooklyn Bridge. These pores day and nose becomes "stopped up," and the sufferer night eliminate from your body its poisons night eliminate from your body its poisons or impurities. If you don't take exercise, if you don't perspire and keep the pores open, the work which those pores should d is thrown upon the kidneys. The kidneys cannot do the work. Your blood is poisoned and kidney diseas e comes along to claimyou A keen student of health remarked to this writer the other day that in winter there are many more deaths from kidney disease than

This is due, of course, to the fact that in winter the pores of the man who does not exercise are even more clogged up than usual. Heat alone opens the pores in summer to some extent, although not enough.

We inherit from our ancestors big muscle and abundant animal tissues accustomed to violent exercise. We may in time develop a race of men able to live without physical novement. But woe to the man who tries hand firmly over it, the boa shaken and hung in in his own one generation to change the physical habits of thousands of generations that preceded him.

New Modishness in Jewels and Jewe Wearing.

The world is making for freedom in ever direction and no one so well started on that road as women, but in spite of their educa tional advancement and privileges many o them remain as confirmed in obedience to La Mode as ever they were. If proof were wanting, what so convincing as that earrings are once more actively modish, and that small fortunes are spent for the choicest pearls and diamonds to ornament ear lobes in a barbarous way. These grace the ears of all who can afford their price, and when that is not possible, the imitations take their place. Such gems are for grand toilettes alone, if worn by those bred to the wearing of them, and so it comes that the novelty of a negligee earring is the latest fad, one to be worn daily, forenoon and afternoon. They are the size of a child's Their lightness is their charm, and to take monplace appearance, a riviere of fine dia monds is added to both sides.

Such plain gold earrings, many years ago were purchased for wear after the savage process of ear piercing had been performed They were retained in the ears until they were entirely healed, and the modish orna ment of the day took its proper place. They were known also as " sleepers," as they were not taken off before retiring for the night, as other earrings were.

For, while those smart women who wish to keep up with this latest cry must give for creoles, as they are not yet counted "in stock" at the leading jewelers, which makes them all the more desirable to those whose aim is exclusiveness

Solitaire diamonds, set into finger rings, chicken on a carving board, and with a are smartest if they are encircled by the finheavy knife cut the chicken in pieces about est rubies to be had. This is now the chic way of setting single diamonds. New are diamond rose brooches where the petals are out before the chicken is cut on the board; has the edge of all its petals fringed with herbs. lay the dressing in centre on a dish and dress these lovely rubies. Indescribably entrancthe meat around it. Geese and domestic ing is the combination as well as the effect ducks may be carved the same way .- N. Y. when worn. The perfect diamond gains further beauty if mated with rubies, while the rubies glow in intensity of color under the radiance of the diamond. This brooc is also made upon order. Finger rings remain tres grande mode

and if it were possible are more costly than ever. Their regal sumptuousness outrank the treasures of crowned heads over and over. There is a fashion which obtains generally now in the manner of wearing them; it is a sign and signal separating the chaff social from the wheat of super wealth and station, the democratic hand all ablaze from the refined patrician fingers on which third and fourth digit alone are the rings worn But to the very knuckles do these superb rings reach-an awkard sensation at the start, but soon to become easier from cus

Foreign portrait painters in our midst are paying much attention to the painting of hands. Especially flattering are the results belonging to their women sitters One and all are invested with the patrician type of tapering fingers and a slender, grace ful beauty of expression. Vandyke's beauties of the English Court were not more favored to their lasting pride and glory, nor were their ring jewels painted with more minutiæ. This, to some tastes, is monot onous and characterless; to others it means everything desirable. The modish dress ing of the third and fourth fingers with costly rings is rigidly carried out upon every canvas where hands are shown in connection with a full-dress portrait. uted to a Chicago physician to the effect has the advantage of establishing the mode of wearing finger rings in the twentieth century, and to the future searcher after bygone customs, dress and manners, these portraits will establish a value not premedi ated.-Vogue.

Domestic Hints.

COTTAGE PUDDING. Take one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, two eggs, one large tea-spoonful of baking powder and 1½ cups of flour; beat butter, sugar and yolks of eggs together until light, add the milk and then the flour, beat well, now beat whites to a stiff froth, and stir them carefully into the pudding, add baking pow der and mix well. Pour into a greased cake pan emon sauce. For the lemon sauce use one-half tablespoonful of butter, one-half cup of sugar, two cups of hot water, a pinch of cinnamon and about the same of grated nutmeg, one-half lemon uice and a little rind, and one tables;

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA CAKES Beat four eggs very light, whites and yolks together; add two cups of brown sugar, four bars of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of salt, the juice and grated rind of one cial novelties shows lemon, two cups of chopped almonds; mix thoroughly, add two cups of sifted flour to two level with single violets. nsful of good baking powder; drop in confuls on buttered pans; press a whole d almond in the centre of each cake; bake

FRIED APPLES Silce the apples without paring. Prepare the frying pan by heating it and putting in equalparts of lard and beet drippings. Put the apples in the pan, sprinkle with brown sugar, and when nearly done turn and brown thoroughly.

DRAWN BUTTER SAUCE.

Two cholesteen the officer, one-half cup, of

Two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cup of butter, one pint boiling water and one-half tea-spoonful of sait. Mix the butter and flour toether until light and creamy, and gradually add he boiling water, stirring constantly. Place the bowl in a saucepan containing boiling water, and stir well until the sauce comes to the boiling point. It should not be allowed to boil, but should be kept at the boiling point until thick enough and then remove at once. Add the sait and serve. The common practice of wetting the flour serve. The common practice of wetting the flour and then stirring it into the boiling water is most deplorable, as the outcome is a lumpy mass with the butter oftentimes floating on the top. CRANBERRY DUMPLINGS.

Take one quart of flour, one teaspoon salt, two eaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, sift all to heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, sift all to-gether; rub in a piece of butter size of an egg, milk enough to make a soft dough; roll out about ne-quarter of an inch thick, cut into square one-quarter of an inch thick, cut into squares, four by four, in each square put two tablespoon-fuls of cranberries and one tablespoonful sugar wet the edges of the square and pinch together. Bake in a quick oven twenty to thirty minutes Take some cranberries and make sauce, and put a tablespoonful on the top of each dumpling when

Hints to Housekeepers.

Naphtha is recommended by a woman who has tried it as a satisfactory cleanser of light fur. The naphtha was poured over the fur and the boa fluffed and patted until the soil was worked out The naphtha was then pressed out by drawing the

Scraps of plain or puff paste trimmed from pat-ties or ples may be sprinkled with grated cheese and made into cheese straws. The cold boiled rice left from dinner or lu may be mixed with waffles or muffins, and will

make them lighter. Embossed leather can be cleaned with turpen tine applied with a soft cloth. This removes the stains but slightly stiffens the leather, which must be made pliable again by rubbing briskly with crude oil. Use a very little oil and go over the plece with one of the clean cloths upon which no oil has been put, as care must be taken to get all

clothes. A delicious cake filling is made from chopped figs mixed with crabapple or apple jelly.

A novel plan for protecting a dainty silk or lawn shirtwaist is suggested in an underwaist of very thin fine lawn, made with bishop sleeves gathered into dainty cuffs of lace or embroidery, small round yoke also of lace or embroidery and transparent choker. This can be laund and the outside waist is made more dressy by cutting it out to meet the decollette yoke or the

A good cement for china and glassware is made oaking isinglass in water until soft, then dissolve it in proof spirit and add a little resin.

Pickles should not be made in vessels of brass, copper, iron or tin. Use only porcelain or earthenware and the very best cider or white wine vin-egar. The jars should be of stone or glass, and the pickles kept in a cool, dark place, and examned at intervals. If white specks make ppearance in the vinegar draw it off, scald and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a few cloves. All vinegar should be scalded before using with oickles, otherwise it will not keep well.

When fish is rather deficient in flavor a little herbs boiled with it will greatly improve it. For boiling large fish should be placed on the fire in cold water and small ones in hot water. Both are done when the fins pull out easily. Fish soup is the most economical of all fish dishes, baked fish the second best, broiled fish retains nearly all its ent, and boiled fish is the poores The following technical terms are used to denote different methods of cooking fish: To dress fish court bouillon with cold water, white wine or vinegar, sweet herbs, soup vegetables, lemon and white spices; a l'eau de sel in salt and water; a la bonne eau with sweet herbs and cold water dish and garnish with parsley. If there is a dressing in the chicken, it should be taken most fascinating and beautiful of brooches

### fashion Notes.

Bands of embroidered velvet, cloth, silk or and these strappings in nun's veiling, cashmere oulard silk, French batiste, organdie, linen lawn etc., will be seen on summer gowns; the bands being cut from the edges of the plain fabrics which they border. Gold and silver designs finish some of the more expensive weaves in silk tive on French challis, veiling or similar goods in pale old rose, Chartreuse green, amethyst and forget-me-not blue shades. Other elegant band trimmings are those of lace with a picot edge. otted with gold or jet beads, the designs outlin with gold or fine chenille threads.

••• The latest Parisian fancy is a black stock of nousseline de soie, decorated with slanting lines of Roman pearl and fastened at the left side in a uffy butterfly bow. This is worn with evening ress, and is regarded as tremendously chic.

.\*. The most charming dotted swisses are no shown in all the shops. They come in pastel gray with white lozenge-shaped dots, in bonbon green with white dots and serpentine stripes in maize yellow with black lacy stripes that look like in-sertion, in violet, black and white, coral, and a ariety of lovely shades and tasteful designs.

... The princess skirt shaped with a corselet top s one of the popular styles of the season. A graceful model issued from a noted designing touse of this city is fitted to the form by means of urved front seams and two darts on each side curved front seams and two darts on each side.

Suspenders go up over the shoulders from the top
of the corselet, disappearing beneath the skirt's
girdle point, which arches up at the back. The
open fronts are shaped with pointed ends and fitted by extra-deep single darts.

. A revival of a pretty fashion is the black velvet ribbon bracelet, which is being worn now by Parisian women. It is simply finished, and held together by a dull gold slide, sometimes jewelled. Egyptian armlets, too. are popular, although their chief beauty seems to lie in their barbaric

. Youthful black evening gowns are in grea demand this season, all because young women find that they can acquire more distinction in a find that they can acquire more distinction in a black gown than in any other. Something pretty is a black point d'esprit made over white taffeta silk and trimmed with wreaths of tiny pink roses. Gold braid made into something which resembles a rose is another form of trimming for this style of gown, and for the decollete bodice there is narrow yoke and belt of the gold cloth embroic ered with blue silk and turn

. New handkerchiefs for both women and n are delicately lined in color plaids, and some of the newest are of linen, with a silk finish. Others, again, have corded effects in the borders There are special bargains in fine linen handker chiefs, with hems of solid color and corner in-tials embroidered in the same color as the hem. These are to be had at twenty-five cents each and are especially suitable to carry with wash

. The variety in embroidered silk hosiery is eyond detailed description, but one of the special novelties shows an eagle embroidered in velow silk, while another is dotted over the front

•• The prettiest things imaginable to be found now for waist materials are the Japanese corded silks. The cords in these have been growing in a slow oven until the cakes are crisp, about one-half hour; these cakes are delicious also served with brandled peaches or sliced oranges for luncheon or dessert.

Served with brandled peaches or sliced oranges them a style when made up, and particularly after laundering, that they would not have otherwise. for luncheon or dessert.

Some of the destroy of th

ble to keep it so. The Japanese silks will wysh. The silks in the colors are very beautiful. The prettiest are in stripes, in two shades usually of the same color, separated by cords of white. The colors are so combined and have such a sheen in the silk that they have the appearance of panier velvet. There is in most of the colors a decided contrast, a pink, for instance, being combine with a cerise, and a light blue with a decidedly dark stripe, and a pale green with a peculiar dark sage green. In some of the silks a few black cords are combined with the white with excellen effect, and dark as well as bright shades are com-bined. The sliks are forty-five cents a yard, and

bined. The silks are forty-five cents a yard, and it will take four yards to make a waist.

•••Gray.will not be so fashionable as the wood colors this year, but it is altogether too becoming to be given up altogether, and many good patterns in light gray are seen among the summer silks and muslins. The very palest shades of pearl and silver gray are the most fashionable. The stone grays, or the grays with any tinge of blue, will be quite out of style, and for this every woman in the land ought to rejoice, for not one woman out of a hundred looks well in a stone-gray gown. There are more shades of blue than gray gown. There are more shades of blue than usual to choose from, and pale straw color and yellow are everywhere.

The World Benutiful.

Here in the earth life we have it in our per seize our future destination.—Fighte. My soul is sailing through the sea, But the Past is heavy and hindereth me, The Past hath crusted cumbrous shells That hold the flesh of cold sea-mells About my soul.

About my soul.
The huge waves wash, the high waves roll,
Each barnacle clingeth and worketh dole
And hindereth me from sailing!

Old Past, let go and drop i' the sea
Till fathomless waters cover thee!
For I am living, but thou art dead;
Thou drawest back, I strive ahead
The day to find.
Thy shells unbind! Night comes behind,
I needs must hurry with the wind
And trim me best for salling.
—Sidney Lanier.

The Past is heavy and hindereth every one. Its "cumbrous shells" cling like dead weights around man, and keep him from the larger, freer life. "Man is not by any means convinced as yet of his immortality," says Sir Edwin Arnold; "all the great religions have in concert more or less posi-v ely affirmed it to him; but no safe logic proves it, and no entirely accepted voice from some far-ther world proclaims it."

The one proof, of course, so far as absolute evi-dential demonstration goes. He in the communi-

stration goes, lies in the commu cation from those who have passed through death There unfolds an increasingly impressive mass o logical probabilities that point to but one conclu-sion to every student of science and of spiritua laws. Biology offers its important testimony The law of the conservation of forces,—of motion and matter,—which is definitely proven by actual demonstration, suggests with a potency which no one can evade that intellect, emotion and willthe most intense and resistless forces of the uni verse—can hardly be extinguished when the y and forces of matter persist. The study of the nature of ether alone pours a flood of illumination on which all the known facts of science and psychology fit themselves, and with which they range themselves. The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth says that the facts disclosed by a study of Biology, as well as the theories advanced by some trained biologists, fairly open the new and interesting question whether death itself does no fall naturally under some principle of selection and law of utility for life? "It is of religious concern as well as of scientific interest," he continues, "for us to learn so far as possible all the facts and suggestions which microscopic re searches may bring to our knowledge concerning the minute processes or most intimate and hidden laws of life and death. For if we, children of an age of questioning and change, are to keep a rational faith in spiritual reality,—strong and genuine as was our fathers' faith according to ts roots deep down into all knowledge, although light from above alone may bring it to its perfect Christian trust and sweetness. . . . The least facts of nature may be germinal with high spirit-ual significance and beauty." The Twentieth Century leads faith to the brink

of knowledge. The deepest spiritual feeling must perpetually recognize that faith alone—Christ's words alone—are enough for every human soul; out faith grows not less, but more, when inspired by knowledge. When man measures and weight the stars, and discovers their composition; when he sends messages two hundred miles through the air without visible means, then he may believe with Fichte, that "Here, in the earth life, we have it in our power to seize our future destinaion." Dr. Weiss objected to any (possible) eviortality, because (as he said), " If you owe your belief in immortality to the assumed facts of a spiritual interourse, your belief is at the mercy of your . . It is merely an opini lerived from phenom soning would not hold good regarding any other trend of knowledge; the vital neces sity of the soul to lay hold on God and immor-tality is not lessened, but rather deepened and reinforced by understanding, when knowledge goes hand in hand with faith. And the supreme argument of all is that a truer knowledge of man's spiritual being—now and here—with a truer conception of his destiny in the part of life immediately succeeding the change of death would make so marvelous a difference in all his chievement; and would, as Sir Edwin Arnold says, "turn nine-tenths of the sorrows of earth into glorious joys and abolish quite as large a proportion of the faults and vices of mankind. The Past is heavy with misconceptions of the imple truths of life and immortality as Jesus aught them. The Present seeks to throw off hese "cumbrous shells." Death is the liberator. he divinely appointed means for ushering ma nto the more real, the more significant life, whos legree of reality and significance depends wholly on ourselves; which is simply the achievement better or poorer—which man creates now and here, in the same manner in which the quality o manhood and womanhood depends wholly on the degree of achievement in childhood and youth. We do not "find" but instead make life

### Gems of Thought.

.. To be vulgar is to do that which is not the ways, and to be satisfied with that .- David Starr .... There is no sense in always telegraphing to

mes.-F. B. Meyer. ....Be patient with every one, but above all

.... Learning is a good thing, but it is better to learn a few needful things well than to have a smattering of much, but to no profit. If we try to plow too large a field, the weeds will overtake us which Jack Frost and other natural which Jack Frost and other natural before we can sow for the harvest. .... Eternal self-communion is

bravely from a fall.—Francis de Sales

communion is our destiny. abhor or despise, or with selves into which we can look with gratitude and gladness?-A. P. Pea-.... If ever you get light it will be in this way:

Christ must be a great light to you. Nobody ever found light by raking in his own inward darkness, that is, indeed, seeking the living among the dead.—C. H. Spurgeon. ... Christianity is a help in business, God issu

bond: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and or go up in a balloon in order to study the his righteousness, and all these things shall be of clouds. A familiar phenomenon on the added unto you." When we fulfil the requires surface is fog. which is a true cloud at a little of the control of ments, when we meet the conditions, we may be This kind of cloud is produced by the certain that God will pay the bond.

love. How brief the gratification of their utter-ance! How indelible their record in the heart!

# Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. late the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

### CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Box els, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Ferm Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. P.B. FECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

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RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

boys. If he is greatly interested in getting a strong hold on men and boys, he will take pain to do it.—J. E. C. Sawyer, D. D.

....The power to love is one of the greatest gifts to humanity. It generates the sunshine of the moral universe, without which life would be a desert waste. Use this divine power without stint. Be prodigal of your love. Let it radiate freely. It will brighten the dark places. It will gladden the sorrowing. It will lift you above the petty, grinding cares that so soon corrode the mind and sap the energies. It is the golden key that will admit you to the palace of true life.—Success.

### Historical.

-Patrick Henry, in March, 1775, delivered a speech in the Virginia convention in favor of a resolution "that the colony be immediately put in a state of defence." In concluding his addr a state of defence." In concluding his address, the impassioned son of Hanover County said: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery." For-bid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me give me liberty, or

-In 1729 a fire in Constantinople destroyed twelve thousand houses and seven thousand peo-ple perished. The same city suffered a conflagration in 1745, lasting five days; and in 1750 a series of three appalling fires—one in January, consum ing ten thousand houses; another in April, de stroying property to the value of \$5,000,000, ac cording to one historian, and according to other, \$15,000,000; and in the latter part of the year, another, sweeping fully ten thousand houses more out of existe nople were doomed to utter annihilation.

—Castle Garden, New York city, is a historic spot. It was originally a fort, and afterward was transformed into a summer garden, and in that way derived the name it now bears. ury ago it was used for civic and military displays and receptions. In 1824 Lafayette revisited Amer ica, and a grand ball was given in his honor at Castle Garden, and President Jackson. in 1822. and President Tyler, in 1843, were publicly re-ceived there. Later it became a concert hall, and there Jenny Lind made her first appearance this country. In 1855 the immigrant deport was established within its walls. The present building at Castle Garden was erected after the partial lestruction by fire of the original structur

-There is strong reason to believe that the first discovery of coal on this continent was made in Illinois, by the early French explorers, some time between 1673 and 1680. James MacFarlane. author of the "Coal Regions of America." says "It is remarkable that the first discovery of rica, of which there is printed book, was made so far in the interior nois, by Father Hennepin, more than two line dred years ago." Hennepin's map, accompanying the edition of his journal published in 1698, locate a coal mine in the bluffs of the Illinois river, near Ottawa, where an inferior quality of bitumit coal comes to the surface. Referring to this record by Hennepin, R. C. Taylor, another high authority in economic geology, says: "This is the earliest notice on record of the existence of coa -The first message on the Atlantic cable of

858, which soon proved a failure, was a congratulatory dispatch from Queen Victoria President Buchanan. The first message uccessful cable, completed in 1866, was uncement of the treaty of peace betw Prussia and Austria. There are now marine telegraph cables, all told; some nerely connecting islands with the main s crossing narrow straits and arms of the others thousands of miles in length. There direct cable between Africa, and South Am ssages can be sent between these port of the globe via Cuba or the United St through the Brazilian and South African cal The French Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, company chartered in France, and compose first chiefly of French capitalists.

### Popular Science.

At a high altitude, where the air is rarelled water boils at a lower temperature than at a lower place. Tea and coffee cannot be nor can vegetables be cooked by ordinary ecause the water boils at such a low tell temperature of 212° F. to do the work.

shown by Mr. R. DeC. Ward to be drier of many desert regions. The mean humidity of the room tested was thirty heaven for God to send a cargo of blessing, unless we are at the wharf to unload the vessel when it relative humidity in the open air for time was seventy-one per cent. The lov air annual mean known in the United with yourself. I mean do not be disturbed because of your imperfections; and always rise up

N. M., being 44.8 per cent. A mean of three per cent, was found for five summe in Death Valley, Cal.

> have been ages in forming, is washing the ocean. Tillers of the land could d prevent the loss by keeping the ground sides covered with trees or with sod. cultivated field on a slant which wash ost rapidly. It is contrary to public soil of such land should be sent down n when it might be yielding gra ocean when it might be y Many rivers that are now m fore the coming to this continent of the list of the l

surface is fog. which is a true cloud at a the air near the surface of the ground. ....Unkind words may be forgiven, but long years go by and they are not forgotten. We who spoke and they who heard may desire to have them drop out of remembrance, but they come them drop out of remembrance, but they come scope as they pass across its field. The back to thought again in spite of us and hinder form of clouds known as "stratus" is they come as they pass across its field. How lift To m Just on As w Percha The And the A soli One was Anot It costs We g A smile What

Silent Silent Till Goes The Ask I Or t Ask I She Sons In t They To Love Priz But ti Wit When The Ah, th Thas she w And In the Gho

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### Poetry.

HOW LITTLE IT COSTS. How little it costs, if we give it a thought, To make happy some heart each day! Just one kind word or a tender smile, As we go on our daily way;
Perchance a look will suffice to clear
The cloud from a neighbor's face,
And the press of a hand in sympath

growful tear efface.

One walks in sunlight; another goes All weary in the shade; One treads a path that is fair and smooth, mother must pray for aid. It rosts so little! I wonder why give it so little thought;

What magic with them is wrought. -From Open Window.

THE NEW ENGLAND DAUGHTER.

Silent at the post of service
Fill from out her guarding hands the last intrusted dear one, The New England daughter stands. Ask not who will teach her courage or the gathering shades dispel? 4-k not who her age will lighten?

solls there are, whose rising fortunes in the newer West shine fair; They have left the father, mother, To the daughter's tender care. we has passed her by unburdened he has put aside; But the old home voices call her With a summons ne'er denied.

When the filial tasks are ended, There may be a place for her, Ah, the still New England home That one lonely life inter! she will tend her flowers in summer; And when winter days are drear, In the north wind's noisy tumult hostly voices she will hear.

I p and down the quiet valleys, on the hillsides, by the sea, Nestling 'neath the village shade-trees, Wait these homes for you and me. We can see them as we journey, In the darkness gleams their light; And we know of life's lone triumph As we fare on through the night -Christian Register

EN VOYAGE.

Whichever way the wind doth blow, Some heart is glad to have it so; Then blow it east or blow it we The wind that blows, that wind is best. My little craft sails not alone:

A thousand fleets from every zone Are out upon a thousand seas; vs for one a favoring breeze Might dash another with the shock Of doom upon some hidden rock. And so I do not dare to pray For winds to waft me on my way, But leave it to a higher will To stay or speed me, trusting still That all is well, and sure that he Who launched my bark will sail with me Through storm and calm, and will not fail, Whatever breezes may prevail, To land me, every peril past,

Then, whatsoever wind doth blow, My heart is glad to have it so: And blow it east or blow it west, The wind that blows, that wind is best. -Mrs. Caroline A. Mason.

SNOW-BIRDS. On twinkling wings they eddy past, At home amid the drifting, Or seek the hills and weedy fields

Where fast the snow is sifting. Their coats are dappled white and brown But on the azure sky they float Like snowflakes knit together

I've heard them on the spotless hills And while I stood with eager ear Bent on the distant baying

The unmown fields are their preserves, Where weeds and grass are seeding They know the lure of distant stacks Where houseless herds are feeding.

O cheery bird of winter cold, I bless thy every feather; Thy voice brings back dear boyhood days

When we were gay toge

Man's a little chunk of ice-Woman is the sun-she lets Herself beam on him-ah, how nice And soft he gets!

-The Century.

-Chicago Times-Herald Who says I cannot meet my bills? Of libels that's the worst! Why, sirs, I meet them every day,-

Unless I see them first. -Philadelphia Press. He said to her no foolish words

That he would fain recall; For she, in truth, talked on so fast He got no chance at all. -Chicago Record.

Time has no flight-'t is we who speed along; The days and nights are but the same as whe The earth awoke with the first rush of song, And felt the swiftly passing feet of n

When a wife asks a husband blunt que Of course he'll respond as he can, sir; But I make one suggestion; Don't answer the question For she's likely to question the answer.

He wrote a quatrain on her eyebrow, A sonnet on her throat, And her father put a footprint On the fag-end of his coat.

-Chicago Times-Herald. Yield thy poor best, and must n t how or why, lest one day, seeing all about thee spread

A mighty crowd, and marvelously fed, Thy heart break out into a bitter cry, "I might have furnished, I, yea, even I, The two small fishes and the barley bread." -Frederick Langbridge.

Who seatters tares shall reap no wheat, But go hungry while others eat. Who sows the wind shall not reap grain, he sown wind whirleth back again -Christina G. Rossetti

Somebody did a golden deed; mebody proved a friend in need; omebody sang a beautiful song; omebody smiled the whole day long nebody thought, "'Tis sweet to live";

omebody said, "I'm glad to give"; ebody fought a valid mebody lived to shield the right, Was that somebody you?

Sacred interpreter of human thought, ew respect or use thee as they ought! shall give account of every wrong Who dare dishonor or defile the tongue

one could tell me where my soul might be. ight my brother out, and found all three.

-Ernest Crosby The tender thoughts we nurture for a loss of mother, friend, or child, oh! it were well

end this glory on the earnest eyes,

#### Miscellaneous.

"The Black Domino."

Midnight clangs from the brazen throats of the city bells, from stately steeple and gray church tower over the sleeping world, but in a dainty, firelighted boudoir, close guarded from the wintry

remember."

"Don't, Stella," protested the girl, crouched on a tiger rug at her friend's feet in an attitude of graceful abandon, while the firelight played fitfully over her delicate blonde loveliness. "What did I know of love in those careless days of conquest? I laughed it to scorn: a giddy young thing let loose on a world of fashion and frivolity."

"Poor Lester, could he see this transformation."

who has dared so strange a wooing in these prosact times."

"And must I risk the happiness of this moment?" he muttered, while his dark eyes glowed strangely through the enshrouding mask.

"Does your love then dread the light of day—a possible dislilusion? Unmask, sir, I am not to be won by trickery; unmask—I exact it as my due!" She spoke hurriedly, a sudden tremor seized her in the presence of the silent masked stranger; the voices of the daycars had died away, and they

thing let loose on a world of fashion and frivolity."

"Poor Lester, could he see this transformation, he would deem himself well avenged."

The beauty sighed, and clasped two lovely arms above her head, while the streaming tresses gleamed like spun gold in the wavering light. "Dear, do not speak of that episode now; I believe that love has awakened a conscience in me, and in time will exact penance for my many sins. True, I did not care for him, poor boy, but he was too true and honest for idle trifling; to be played with for a season, and then flung aside like an old glove. I remember little Madge worked herself into a fury of passion at the time; he was her favorite, and when I sent him away she could not be brought to forgive me for many a day."

"But about this strange romance, dear, this mysterious unknown lover. I do not quite understand. That you, the cold, the conventional, could be led into such an affair, puzzles me I confess."

She spoke hurriedly, a sudden tremor seized ner in the presence of the silent masked stranger; in the voices of the dancers had died away, and they were alone in the great flower-scented conservatory. The wild strains of the Hungarian Czardas came to them softened by distance.

For all answer the man fell at her feet, caught her hands to his lips, and kissed them wildly, passionately. A moment more and he had gone, passed from her life forever, it may be; but she value to the sounders of the dancers and he had gone, passed from her life forever, it may be; but she value to them softened by distance.

She spoke hurriedly, a sudden tremor select of the silent masked stranger; in the voices of the dancers had deancers had deancers had deancers had deancers had deancers had deancers her voices of the dancers had deancers had deancers had deancers he

derstand. That you, the cold, the conventional, could be led into such an affair, puzzles me I confess."

"Stella, I hardly know myself in these days. I Alma?" was the saucy response. "Under cover of the mask the wildest romance becomes possipowering. It must be fate. It has been going on the mask the wildest romance becomes possible. At school they always elected me to play the property of the mask the wildest romance of the mask the wildest romance are the play that the property of for many months now, solely through correspondence, you know. Such letters, my dear, poems
of passion; I am no romanticist, but those letters
would touch a heart of stone, fire a glacier, tempt
a virgin, I believe. We have exchanged sentiments, pictures—"
"What Alma you?"

a virgin, I believe. We have exchanged sentiments, pictures—"

"What Alma, you?"

"Yes—even to that folly have I stooped, I blush to say it. But let this plead for me," and rising hastily, she took a photograph from the mantel, and placed it in her friend's hands.

It was indeed a face to excuse infatuation in a foolish maid, to fire the imagination, stir the heart, strong, resolute and manly, yet darkly picturesque as Romeo in his youth.

"My dear little sister, calm your, anger and listen to me. I see that you do not quite comprehend the situation. You are not even content with the lover presented to your view, and yet, on my honor, he's not so bad a fellow."

"My dear child," protested Stella, laughingly, whonor, he's not so bad a fellow."

"My lover?" disdainfully.

"The only lover you can claim, Alma, since you sent poor Lester into exile, to which folly this

ong upon him."
"And now after this strange wooing we are to meet at last. Tomorrow night at the grand Bal
Masque where all the gay world will be present."

"At a masked ball; then the mystery will be
preserved to the last. By what sign or token will
deep in love to boot, through certain impass vou know him?"

"He will seek me out in the crowd; he has written, and signed himself 'The Black Domino.'"
"Alma, this is a strange chapter of romance you are telling me; one would think we had been transported back to the earlier centuries; the study hours we planned the whole conspirace days of troubadours, and gallant cavaners.

a care, or you will be spirited away against your will, here in prosaic modern Gotham. What a column it would make for the papers."

"Go on," commanded Aima, with the calling of mounting anger; while shame, bewilderment and fury struggled for the mastery, as the deep-laid scheme was revealed to her view. days of troubadours, and gallant cavaliers. Have

warning, and a tall girl of about fourteen bounced into their midst; a girl with glorious great eyes, and black elf locks fluttering over her white wrapper. "Oh, girls," she cried without preface. "Do get me an invitation to this masquerade; I'm crazy for a sight of it; and mother won't hear a

your head; when you are fairly out it will be time'

to talk."
"Hateful thing," pouted the gypsy saucily. "Some day I'll be even with you for this. Beware," and with a tragic gesture, she flashed from the room impetuously as she had come.

"So that is Madge, fresh from boarding

"Yes, madcap Madge, I call her; the torment of my existence."
"Alma," oracularly; "some day that hoyden

pleasure succeeded another with kaleidescopic A pageant of color and splendid movement, of courtly knight and stately dame, princess, peasant and clown, a "dream of fair women", a reminiscence of earlier centuries, in scenes and climes more picturesque than these days of modern Gotham. Alma Douglas as a French marquise of

the old regime was a vision of surpassing loveliness, with her high powdered hair, rich costu natrician grace and elegance, and seemed to have tepped from the frame of some old master, so fair a representation was she of the famed French eauties of those days.

Yet for once in her gay life this Arabian Nights scene of enchantment served but as the background for a drama that was shortly to be enacted; for once the heart of the spoiled beauty at fast under her jeweled bodice, as through the bright moving maze of figures she looked f ing of one whose presence was to make her

It had not been so in the old days, when she held her little court, haughty and invincible, un-touched by a trace of tenderness or emotion, scornful of its display in others. But now, like a foolish virgin, she has yielded all to the touch of a strange hand; pales and trembles, like the weakest of her sisters, before a passion beyond her own fathoming, that stirs strange hopes and longngs in her awakened nature.

The evening was well advanced and the dance ing at its height, when a tall black domino sought her out, and with a courtly bow claimed her for the coming waltz. She could not doubt his identity, deny his right, and as they swung out into the motley maze of dancers, to the inspiriting strains of the Hungarian Band, as she leaned pon his strong arm and yielded to his guidance her heart beat high with eager anticipation, and she dared not meet the full flashing glance of the dark eyes that sought her own.

Speech was not needed at the moment; it would have seemed but a rude awakening to the dream in which she lived, moved, and had her being; the rich, intoxicating music to which their pulses beat in accord served as an interpreter between them, heightened their mood of exaltation.

Many turned to look upon the young couple with eager curiosity, the stately black domino and daintily-clad French Marquise, as they swung and swayed in the changing dance, the incarna tion of supple grace and poetry.

At last he led her away from the brilliant ballroom to the dim-lighted conservatory, where stray couples, or young lovers, paced up and down under the stately palms, and inhaled the volupnous incense of rare flowers, blooming with all

He sought a secluded corner in its green recesses, and as she sank down upon a rustic seat, removed the light mask and turned upon him her vondrous face, alight with a new radiance, small marvel that the man caught his breath for a moment and stood speechless before her. "At last," he murmured under breath. "Ah! if you but knew what this moment means to me, the happiness you have given me this night. That you want radient youth should stoop to leave you, in your radiant youth, should stoop to love like mine; lean from your lofty station to the poor suppliant at your feet. It seems scarce credible."

ened my solitude so many weary months? Dare I express to you the hopes I have cherished, the dreams I have nursed, of this hour so long in coming?"

"You dare many things, it seems; you are not lacking in courage or enterprise. I am here at your bidding, this should content you." She spoke with a calm composure that belied her fluttering heart, and the rare color that came and went in her dimpled cheek; she would not surrender all in the first moment, to this imperious stranger, who had so taken her heart by storm. "The moment for revealment has come; a truce to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man to mystery sir. I would see the face of city bells, from stately steeple and gray church tower over the sleeping world, but in a dainty, firelighted boudoir, close guarded from the wintry weather, two girls sit in the deepening hours of the night, exchanging confidences, secrets profound, such as come forth at that witching time, like owls that shun the light.

"And so, Alma, the coquette has a heart after all; the marble Galatea has come to life at the call of the gods. I prophesied it long ago, you remember."

"You dare many things, it seems; you are not lacking in courage or enterprise. I am here at your bidding, this should content you." She with a calm composure that belied her futtering heart, and the rare color that came and went in her dimpled cheek; she would not surrender all in the first moment, to this imperious stranger, who had so taken her heart by storm.

"The moment for revealment has come; a truce to mystery sir, I would see the face of the man who has dared so strange a wooing in these prosalc times."

"The black domino is not a bad disguise, eh,

sent poor Lester into exile, to which folly this little masquerade is directly due."

"What do you mean, Madge?"
"Strictly speaking, then, I have played the lover for the past six months, and got you fathoms epistles entrusted to the mail.' "You confess it?

"More, I glory in it; but I must be modest. had a companion in iniquity, my school chum, who helped me out with her literary gifts; and during then I am clever as a forger at handwriting—"
"Go on," commanded Alma, with the calmne

"Well, Alma," continued the infatuated girl.
"There is no lover, there is no romance, it is all a chimera, a fantasy, a delusion of the senses. Those letters so tenderly cherished, so promptly

answered, are now valueless as so much waste paper; the photograph of the handsome man I picked up somewhere. Now do you understand?" "Madge," said her sister, severely. "Go to ing voice at last. And you feel no regret for bed this instant, and put such wild notions out of this vile conspiracy, this hare-brained escapade? Laugh while you may, for when I tell your story at home you may find that the way of the trans

gressor is hard." "Alma," retorted the young sinner with coo effrontery. "Has it never occurred to you that in giving me up to justice you also expose your own follies? The worst they can do is to pack me off to a convent, like a child punished for some misdemeanor. But how will it sound to the world

step nearer; then as voices approached hurried on mask and domino, and held out his arm saying, "May I have the honor of this dance, madam?" and led her away before she realized what had JULIA M. KNIGHT. Roxbury, Mass.

### Poutd's Department.

MAKE BELIEVE. I'll be the thistle down, you be the wind; You flit where you please and I'll follow behind

You be the snowflake and I'll be the sun; So that when I peep out you must get, up and You be the birdle and I'll be the nest:

You can fly to my arms if you want any rest. I'll be the oak tree that grows in the glade. And you be the flower that blooms in the

There are so many games that 'tis pleasant to But I'm glad, after all, we are just you and I!

The Gray Squirrei.

If you wish to witness the most marvelous ex-hibition of agility to be seen in the New England woods, I would suggest that you go out and watch a gray squirrel making his way through the tree tops. Often as I have observed this performance, I never see it without a feeling of intense admira tion and astonishment.

In places where these squirrels are protected as in Central Park, New York, where they will feed from your hand, and Fall River, Mass., where, on one of the principal streets, I have had where, on one of the principal streets, I have had where, on one of the principal streets, I have had been used in his native woodland, can take mourning in London,—"Lewiston Brown":

| This past | past | God sent us Victoria, the youngest and last. | Mourning in London,—"Lewiston Brown": tion as anything which goes on four legs. He al-ways looks much more at home in the trees than Queen's death has made necessary, and very few, he does on the ground, and he can dodge around if any, other ideas in dress can be expected the big branches fast enough to make one's head

there are others showing every gradation of color between that and the normal gray. Sometimes black young are found in the same nest with gray

This is by far the largest squirrel in New Eng-This is by far the largest squirrel in New England, and a big male will measure over twenty-six inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his "brush." He is of a very energetic disposition, rising with the sun, and seldom retiring for the night until long after sunset. He usually devotes several hours in the morning to hunting for food. About the middle of the day he and his wife retire for a part for a part of sticks, leaves and more

till cling to the leafless branches.

Wild asses congregate in herds of from sixty to seventy, and it is said by the natives that there is still cling to the leafless branches

all other enemies.

Like the lemmings of Norway, gray squirrels migrate at fregular periods, and their migrations are probably in all cases owing to scarcity of food in the country they see fit to leave. At such times they gather in thousands, and their ranks are swelled as they advance. They cross mountains, valleys, and rivers too, if such happen to be in their line of march, and they cause fearful havoc to the crops in the country they pass through. Hordes of them have been known to cross the Hudson and Ohlo rivers, respectively, though in such cases there were usually many of the little

Having reached a land of plenty, they disperse and make new homes, and thus a locality where squirrels were almost unknown may become sud-denly stocked with them.—Hartford Times.

### Curious facts.

-A railway engine is equal in strength to nine nundred horses.
—Seven species of wasps secrete and store up

honey just as do the bees.

—The average height of the heavy rain cloud is 1680 yards; of the delicate, fleecy cirrus, 9700

\_\_\_\_The weight of the air which encircles the earth is equal to that of 581,000 cubes of copper, each 1093 yards square.

—If the world be divided into land and water

hemispheres, London is the centre of the land, New Zealand of the water. -European astronomers are now busy photographing the sky. There will be ab plates, giving the location of thirty million stars.

—The water boundaries of France are as follows: Mediterranean sea coast, 395 miles; North sea. Straits of Dover and English Channel, 572

sea, strains of Dover and Engine Channel, 572 miles; Atlantic ocean, 584 miles.

—On one of the Indian reservations in New York State is a toy factory which employs several hundred Indians all the year around. The toys manufactured here are being shipped all over the

—The Egyptian reed, which was used for making the pens found in Egyptian tombs, is a hard variety growing to about the diameter of an ordinary goose quill. Pens made from it are said to last for a day or two and do excellent work.

—The London Lancet calls attention to the fact that in England canned tomatoes are now being extensively colored, in order to make them look attractive and as if made from ripe being extensively colored, in order to make them look attractive and as if made from ripe fruit. Among the colors so employed are coal-tar colors and cochineal. The subject of artificial coloring and preservation of food is now receiving great attention in England.

— Light travels from Jupiter's satellites at the -Light travels from Jupiter's satellites at the

when it becomes known that Alma Douglas, the haughty belle and beauty, has been tricked into so foolish an entanglement through love of romance?"

Alma yawned carelessly. "Well Stella, let's get to bed; tomorrow night comes the masquerade."

The bal masque was the event of the season in fashionable circles, for only the elect were admitted within the sacred precincts, and invitations were not be had for the asking. It was a theme for idle tongue and pen, many a month in the gay metropolis, where throughout the winter one pleasure succeeded another with kaleideaconies.

—A mine, the product of which is timber, is noteworthy. A mine of this sort is to be seen in Tongkin, China, where, in a formation of sand, at a depth of from fourteen to twenty feet, a deposit of the stems of trees, which the years ago must have existed as an extensive forest, but eventually became buried by an earthquake or other similar phenomenon, has been opened, and is now being mined through gang ways. The timber in no way forms any kind of coal, but is in good condition, a fact to be attributed to the large proportion of resin which it contains, and to the sandy nature of the ground in which it lies. The Chinese work the mine methodically, and use the timber for sculptural purposes, coffins, troughs, etc. The stems have a diameter of three feet, are forty-five feet long and appear to be a kind of fir.

Motes and Queries. THE RHYMED HISTORY OF ENGLAND-" R First William the Norman, then William his son; Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and

Next Henry the Third, Edwards One, Two and Again after Richard, three Henries we see; Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess,

Two Henries, sixth Edward, Queen Mary and Bess. Then Jamie the Scot, and Charles whom they

slew, Again followed Cromwell another Charles, too.

Then James called the Second ascended the throne, Then William and Mary together came on ;

Fashions in London are confined chiefly to the varied grades and degrees of mourning which the that quarter of the globe for some time. There is swim.

Perhaps he never does this trick quite so fast as when a hawk is after him. Then he is dodging for his life, and could give the nimblest schoolboy cards and spades at "tag," "puss in the corner," "pull away" and "prisoner's base," all rolled into one and beat him out easily. The hawk makes a dash from one side of the tree, barely grazing the tip of the silver-gray tail, as the squirrel whisks around the trunk, to meet the fierce bird again a moment later as the latter children wear a black band on one arm, and with fierce bird again a moment later as the latter swoops down from another point of the compass. The squirrel runs outupon a big branch and the hawk "strikes" savagely, scraping off the loose bark from the spot where Silvery Tail stood but bark from the spot where Silvery Tall stood but an instant before.

Usually the game is pretty even, with the odds slightly in favor of the squirrel, and more often than not the hawk is obliged to retire hungry from the scene. That is when he hunts alone, but if he is an old hawk and has "been there before" he generally brings his wife with him, and then it is only a question which of the two gets the quarry first. Scared and bewildered, around and around the tree the squirrel scurries, with a hawk dashing first from one side and silk. Crepe is very much used for the deep suppliant at your feet. It seems scarce credible."

"You speak in enigmas, sir," she said gently.
"If your station be indeed so lowly, I marvel how you obtained entrance here tonight."

"A mystery of the masquerade, dear one, which you must not seek to fathom. Love finds a way and laughs at bolts and bars. I fear nothing save the light in those blue eyes, the words that fall sent cross."

Lathrop.

Lathrop.

suppliant at your feet. It seems scarce credible."

two gets the quarry first. Scared and bewildered, around and around the tree the squirrel seurries, with a hawk dashing first from one side and the hem self to the deep mourning which is required just at present, and five or six two-inch bands of crepe trim the skirts and bleeding to be torn to pleces and squabbled five or six two-inch bands of crepe trim the skirts and bleeding to be torn to pleces and squabbled five or six two-inch bands of crepe trim the skirts and bleeding to be torn to pleces and squabbled five or six two-inch bands of crepe trim the skirts around and around the tree the squirrel seurries, with a hawk dashing first from one side and the nature of the deep mourning which is required just at present, and five or six two-inch bands of crepe trim the skirts around laughs at bolts and bleeding to be torn to pleces and squabbled five or six two-inch bands of crepe trim the skirts around and around the tree the squirrel scurries, with a hawk dashing first from one side and the another, until the talons of one of the birds or sik. Crepe is very much used for the deep mourning which is required just at present, and five or six two-inch bands of crepe trim the skirts around and around and around the tree the squirrel scurries.

It is your station be indeed so lowly, I marvel how you be to cross the legs in the self care the mourning which is required just at trimmed with stitched bands of cloth or glace with a hawk dashing first from one side and side of the high course. more agreeable to the touch than the cheaper varieties. The royal command for court mourn-ing is that the black dresses shall be trimmed with crepe, and it is predicted that this will affect

with crepe, and it is predicted that this will affect its future popularity to a great extent, bringing it more generally into favor for ordinary mourning.

THE WILD Ass.—"Reader": We publish the following from Chambers' Journal: The wild ass may almost be said to be the antithesis of the domestic species. The one is high-spirited and untamable the other the meekest and most submissive of quadrupeds; the one is as remarkable for its speed as the other for its slowness; and while the wild specimen ranks among the most graceful animals of creation, its every movement typical of the untrammeled freedom of the desert over which it loves to roam, and of the unfettered breath of heaven which seems to lend it wings, its preath of heaven which seems to lend it wings, its subjugated congener is awkward and ungainly In color the roulan, or wild ass, is a creamy white shading to fawn on the back, with a handsome darker stripe running from wither to tail, and corresponding marking on each forearm. The nead and muzzle are finely moulded, the ears ess long and pointed than those in the tame About the middle of the day he and his wife retire for a nap, to a nest of sticks, leaves and moss, which they have built in the top of some big tree. In the afternoon they come out again to feed and to play until it is time to go to bed.

In the late fall they retire to a nest either built, in the branches of a tree or in a hollow trunk, where they sleep away the coldest part of the where they sleep away the coldest part of the whiter. They do not lay by for themselves any store of food worth speaking of, but on mild days would come to feed from the hand, but would never allow any one to mount. Whenever such an attempt was made its lowered head and flying fallen leaves, and even try to reach those which still cling to the leafiess branches. weasel and the lynx all prey upon the gray generally but one male in every herd. It is even squirrel, but if the pot hunter would but leave rare to find a male among the young ones capthim alone, he is quite able to hold his own against ured. No prettier sight can be seen than one of these herds careering over the plain, sending up the salt spray like a shower of crystal in their flight. Theirs is the very poetry of motion; but the sight is too transient, their fleetness of foot carrying them out of the range of vision long before the enjoyment that their beauty gives i

-The water of the larger Norwegian fjords or rock bays, though in direct communication with the sea, are so saltless as to be drinkable.

Home Dressmaking

Hints by May Manton.



3743 Woman's Jacket,

The fronts of the jacket are fitted with single darts and can be turned back to the waist line making long, tapering revers, buttoned and turned back from the neck as shown in the small cut, o closed to the throat in Russian style, as preferred. The backs include a centre seam and

To cut this jacket for a woman of mediu 24 vards of material 44 inches wide or two yards hes wide, will be required. The pattern, No. 3743, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34

36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



3741 Girls Guimpe

With the present style of dress for girls of all With the present style of dress for girls of all ages the guimpe is a necessity and essential to every outfit. Its possession means the ability to transform a low gown into a high at a moment's to notice, and a variety of means making innumerable changes with little outlay and no effort.

The model illustrated is available for all subsets and to any fine fabric which one may prefer. As illustrated its of lace and needlework, and shows bishop and dress sleeves, round and square yoke, for all of which the pattern provides.

To cut this guimpe for a girl of 12 years of 3, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years of age.



3734 Shirt Waist

The smartest, most fashionable shirt waists for orning wear are simple in the extreme, and onewhat severe. The attractive and serviceable model shown includes all the latest features and is adap, able for all cotton and linen stuffs, for wash silks, for taffeta and fine Scotch and for wash sirks, for taffera and fine Scotch and French flannel. As illustrated, it is of mercerized Madras in dull blue and white, and is worn with a white collar, black tie and belt, and is unlined; but made from taffeta or flannel will be found more satisfactory made over the fitted

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 34 yards of material 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required. The pattern, No. 3734, is eut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.



3774 House Jacket,

The simple model illustrated is becor most figures and presents a most attractive and in a slightly deeper shade, and is worn with black Liberty satin ribbon tie and girdle, but all cotton and linen materials are suitable for warm days, while fine soft flannel, cashmere and the like will be found appropriate for cooler weather.

The sleeves are in bishop style, with pointed cuffs, and the neck is finished with a standing collar, supplemented by a protection collar of needlework, that closes at the centre front. To make this jacket for a woman of medium size 34 yards of material 27 inches wide, 34 yards

es wide or 21 yards 44 inches wide will be The pattern, No. 3774, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34,

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mall orders filled promptly. Address Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston, Mass.

HOME DRESSMAKING.



# RIPANS

Did Her GREAT

GOOD.

It is interesting to note the generally beneficial results which come from the use of Ripans Tabules. A lady living in Hoboken, N. J., says: "Ripans Tabules have done my daughter, Clara, great good. She fell from a banister when very young and always after complained of her head. About six months ago we began giving her Ripans Tabules and now she eats well and doesn't complain of her head. She has gained in weight and has color in her cheeks."

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Permanence and Certainty Combined in the Complete Mapes Manures

[From The Rural New-Yorker, March 17, 1900.]

Twenty Years After.—There are still some farmers who undertake to argue that fertilizers are not lasting in their effects.

All such farmers should read Twenty Years After, a pamphlet just issued by the Mapes Fertilizer Company, 143 Liberty street, New York city. This pamphlet tells the story of a farm in Connecticut on which fertilizers have been exclusively used for 20 years. While practically all other farm methods have been changed on this farm, "twenty years after" finds the farmer still using the same fertilizer in the same way. A piece of land as poor "as ever lay outdoors" was brought back to usefulness and profit by the use of the MAPES HIGH-GRADE MANURES. It is a true story, we will vouch for that, and one that will put new heart into every fertilizer farmer. One would suppose that a 20-year test is long enough to establish the value of chemical fertilizers, and here we have the test. The pamphlet also shows why these high-grade manures give results which could not be obtained with superphosphates or cheap mixtures.

"TWENTY YEARS AFTER."

[From the American Agriculturist, Feb. 24, 1900.]

Twenty Years After is the title of a pamphlet which gives the experience of Newton Osborn, a prominent Connecticut farmer, in converting worthless land into a source of profit for the past 20 years by the use of fertilizers alone. The fact that Mr. Osborn still employs the same methods now as 20 years ago shows that he started right and is keeping right. As he has used the Mapes manures exclusively, the pamphlet is a wonderful showing for the permanence of these fertilizers, their combined solubility and power to build up the land. It is evident from this and many other experiences that there are but few lands that cannot be made to pay in the hands of good farmers by using the right methods of culture and fertilizers. This statement is borne out by other experiences cited in the work referred to.

### the quality of the crops has greatly improved, and their profits largely increased. MAPES SPRING TOP-DRESSING

FOR GRASS, LAWNS, ETC.

For TOP-DRESSING in spring, all kinds of grass lands, Pastures, Mowing lands, Golf Links, Lawns, etc. Use two to three bags per acre broadcast, by hand or machine. On poor land use three bags per acre. Pastures, Timothy, etc., apparently worn out, have been brought up into good condition by a single application. Quality of grasses greatly improved. It is EXACTLY ADAPTED also to the wants of the owner of a small plot for fertilizing lawns, vegetable gardens, fruit mtal trees, hedges, etc. On vegetable gardens use at the rate of five bags and upward per acre.

Restore Your Meadows and Grass Lands by Simply Top-Dressing

Farms Constantly Grow Stronger, Experience With Mapes Manures Over 30

Dr. F. M. Hexamer, Editor American Agriculturist, March, 1898, writes:

The testimony of thousands of farmers shows that by the use of MAPES MANURES large yields of the highest are obtained, while the farms are constantly growing stronger. Indeed, practical results from the use of these fertilize been substantial profit even during the past hard times. As we have previously remarked, our own experience, exthrough a period of over 30 years, has always shown the Mapes fertilizers to be invariably satisfactory, on the truck in the garden, as well as in the field, orchard and meadow.

Wilmer Atkinson, Editor and Proprietor of the Farm Journal, reports on the MAPES MANURES: I do not use manure, and my farm is getting richer every year. We have found the MAPES MANURES equally good for grass, per solution of the second seco

My Farm Is Getting Richer Every Year

Farms Steadily Improved And Crops Doubled

[From The New England Homestead.] The actual statments from those who have used these high-grade manures demonstrate the truth of the great claim for the MAPES MANURES, viz.: that by their continued use, in some cases for 10, 12 and 15 years, farmers, truck growfruit growers report their lands as having steadily improved in condition, and their crops as double those formerly grown

It is lasting in effects equally with the best stable manure, but at the same time it is quicker and more effective on terms. Its introduction some years since marked a new era FOR RESTORING GRASS LANDS WITHOUT PLOWING.

This manure corresponds closely in composition with the best stable manure, and is from 25 to 30-fold more concentration soluble and available plant food. Contains no weed seed, no disagreeable odor, requires no skill in its use, simply scattering evenly over the surface and working in when practicable. On lawns, grass lands and around fruit and other trees it can left exposed, the rains will wash it in and no loss of strength will occur through exposure to sun, air, etc.

Dr. Collier, Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, on the Large Yields of Potatoes Grown Only With the Mapes Manure at Rural Farm. "Who can doubt," says Dr. Collier, who was one of the judges in the R. N.-Y. Potato Contest, "that the great yield of Potatoes secured at the rate of 645 bushels to the acre of one variety, and 1076 bushels of another variety, under the conditions of soil and climate obtaining in the locality where the trial was made, was due wholly to the fertilizers applied and the method of cultivation employed?"
NOT A SUPERPHOSPHATE WANTED.

E. S. Carman, of The Rural New Yorker, in commenting upon the large yield of Potatoes obtained by him at the Rural

phate' or an Ammoniated Superphosphate, or a 'Swiftsure,' or anything of the kind. We want a high-grade Potato manure.

The highest prices obtained for tobacco crops in Massachusetts and Connecticut reported in the press the past year, 1988, grown with the MAPES TOBACCO MANURES. Descriptive pamphlets, prices, etc., sent on application. Also new Florida pamphlet on Orange growing, care of groves, etc. Permanent results from the Mapes Manures continued use for 20 years and

### The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., 143 Liberty St., New York BRANCH, 242 STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

SELLING AGENTS FOR MASSACHUSETTS

North Market street, Boston. Ross Bros., Worcester. V. E. Moore, Springfield.

E. M. Ferry, Easthampton. Gifford & Co., Taunton. E. A. Briggs & Co., Attleboro. Boyden Bros., Conway, J. F. Robinson & Co., Ware.

Joseph Breck & Sons (Corporation), 47-54

Robert H. Clapp, Northampton. C. E. Slate & Son, Greenfield. Riley Maynard, South Deerfield. Tuttle & Newton, South Acton. J. H. Day. North Hadley. S. S. Paine & Bro., New Bedford. John Shea, 229 Lowell street, Lawrence. Damon & Gould Co., Fitchburg.

William F. Fletcher, Southwick

Lyon Bros., Southampton. Charles F. Watts, Littleton Common T. E. Gould, Warren and West Brookfield. Lester R. Maynard, South Berlin. Sprague & Williams, South Framingham. H. A. Keith, Sixteen Acres. C. B. Sarvin & Son, Southboro. W. F. Fillmore, Three Rivers.

W. W. Lord, Winchendon. G. S. Walker, Williamstown. Leominster Hardware Co., Leominster. L. C. Hall, Lowell. O. C. McCray, Monson. W. A. Moore, Millington. J. W. Watson, Moore's Corners

Oscar Belden & Son, North Hatfield.

C. D. Holbrook Co., Palmer.

F. E. Mole, Adams.
W. A. Dunham, Ashley Falls.
E. S. Ellis, East Longmeadow.
J. A. Brewer, Great Barrington.
C. F. Cole, Huntington.
George Nichols, Hubbardston.
E. A. Cowee, Hudson.

Howard & Morrow, Pittsfield.

C. E. Brown, Sunderland.

C. F. Paige & Co., Athol.

### The Horse.

New Haven Notes.

The automobile stages have proved to be a miserable failure, and have been taken off horses that may be seen during the coming from the Orange-street route, after being thoroughly tried for several months, during these big stages the patrons on the line had but without race-track honors, that are ridden in the horse stages that for several years have furnished good and very regular service. While the automobiles were on the route they were in opposition, and a positive injury to the old line of vehicles, as the new begin work on the railroad track as soon as stages obtained so much patronage that the the weather is favorable. He has considproprietor of the established line sold some ered several plans-electricity, etc.-for trips, but the motor vehicles soon demon- as stated, is to have the cars drawn by strated that they could not be depended on, horses. In the estimation of many of his as they frequently required repairs, which friends this is a wise conclusion. Two or streets for several days at a time. On such demands. occasions the owner of the reliable stages took extra pains to accommodate the patrons.

use cost, as stated, \$6000 each, and were know why the colt was not foaled alive. J. run by the storage-battery system of E. Hubinger's gray trotter Rene (2.17) reelectric motor power. The vehicles were very heavy, weig' ing about eight thousand pounds each, which necessitated the frequent purchase of new rubber tires. The machinery often required repairs, which kept men at work all night, and that, with other expenses, made the undertaking very unprofitable for the proprietors. During a recent conversation the opinion was expressed that the proprietors must have lost \$10,000 or more by the stages. The state-ment has been published that the horseless vehicles have been shipped to New York city, but this story is not credited by many who appear to know that the stages are in this city lying idle, after making a gigantic horses attached to two wasses atta

Several trotting-horse drivers in this section are making preparation for spring training. At the Hubinger's track John Shillinglaw is working trotters and pacers, eight or nine in number, among them Elas-tic Pointer, Alberto D. (2.242), Hardwick and other noted horses that will be extensively entered in stake races. Trainer Shillinglaw drove in but few few races last year, his time being occupied in training the stock of N. W. Hubinger, at Charter Oak park. This year Shillinglaw will be seen more often with racing colors in track contests behind the Hubinger's horses.

W. A. Clark's pacer Indiana (2.043) has wintered well and is in good condition for training. He has not been clipped this winter, and has had regular road exercise during favorable weather. Mr. Clark will probably campaign three horses this season.

Some of J. E. Hubinger's horses are having preparatory work on the local track. Trainer John B. Judd is busy with seven

horses that he works on the same course. J. H. Bronson recently stated that he had not fully decided regarding a driver for Coney (2.024). He mentioned the names of several expert trainers, and said he intended to close a contract very soon with one of

H. E. Bridge, who has made arrangements to train and campaign a quartette of horses, has discovered that one of the number, Sairy Gamp, is in foal. She is a bay pacing mare with no record, sired by Jay Bird 4060. She is in foal to Allandorf (2.19½), a son of Onward and Alma Mater. Mr. Bridge contemplates training on the Branford track. James Furgeson intends to campaign the pacer Gloucester Wilkes and possibly other speedy horses in his stables.

season, in fast company. Louis A. Fiske, owner of the Branford which time the service was neither regular Park, has several valuable horses, some of

nor satisfactory. Previous to the advent of them with low records and others very fast, be trained and started for purse money this Mr. Fiske has made several improvements on the park during the winter, and will

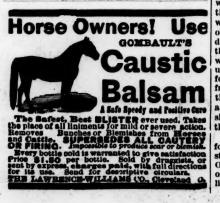
of his horses and reduced the number of his running the cars. The latest plan discussed, sitated their being taken from the four horses can be used on a car, as occasion N. W. Hubinger's trotter, Grace Hastings

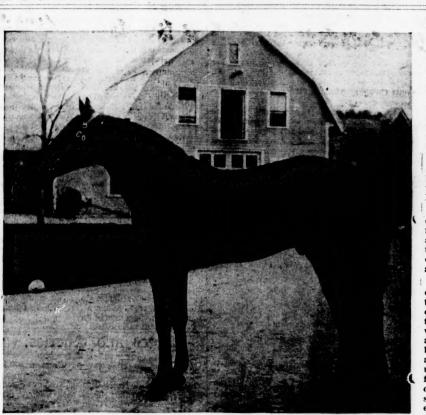
(2.08), recently foaled a dead colt that was The three horseless stages that were in sired by Hardwick. No one appeared to cently lost a foal by premature foaling.

Charles R. Waterhouse, Jr., has had better luck with his horse stock. His pacing mare Alpine recently foaled a large and fine filly that is growing finely. The filly was sired by the pacing stallion Royal Victor (2.083), he by Roy Wilkes (2.064). Alpine was by Nutpine (2.151), he by Nutwood (2.181) Mr. Waterhouse stated that he does not intend to breed his mare this season, as he contemplates training her with the object of

horses, attached to two wagons, were left in the street with their heads together while the drivers were in adjacent houses taking orders. In a short time the horses were fighting furiously. The shaft of one horse injured the other horse so badly that he bled copiously, fell exhausted and died in a few

Another singular accident happened to horse on Long Wharf pier in this city last week. A large horse that was used for carting barrels became balky and fell from the dock into the water, taking the wagon and a number of empty barrels with him. The number of empty barrels with him. The animal's head was kept above water until he acres, while for a full mile track a piece of was unhitched from the vehichle, and after ground of not less than forty-two acres will be re several unsuccessful attempts was finally, with the aid of many men, ropes, etc., drawn up on to the wharf. At this time the barrels were floating in all directions, some of them being carried out to sea by the ebb tide.





THE ELECTIONEER-WILKES STALLION BINGEN, 2.06 1-4.

horse didn't balk again that day. CENTAUR.

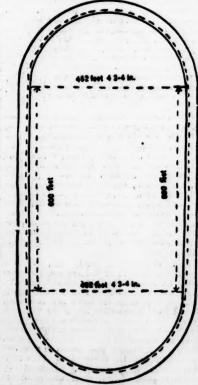
Rules for Laying Out Half-Mile and Mile Tracks.

We have recently had several inquiries as to laying out half-mile tracks. Every season more or less new track building is done, and consequently particulars are called for at quite frequent intervals. One inquiry is as to the amount of land required to lay out a half-mile track. Of course this will depend considerably upon the width of the track, about thirteen acres being re-quired for a track thirty feet wide, while if the

To lay out a half-mile track, lay off two straight sides, six hundred feet each (parallel) and feet 4½ inches apart, connected at each end a perfect semi-circle (radius 226 feet 2 3-16 inches)

Place the fence exactly upon a line so formec (which is the inside of the track), and the track will measure exactly half a mile three feet from the inside fence, to be placed according to the width of the track desired. If not convenient to obtain an engineer to run the curve, it can be done as follows: Place a stake midway between done as follows: Place a stake midway between the parallel straight lines at each end; take a wire with the loop at the end, loose enough to turn upon the stake, and measure upon this wire 236 feet 2 3-16 inches (the radius of the curve), which from the centre stake will exactly reach the ends of the straight lines; then describe a semi-circle beginning at the end of one side, putting down a stake every twelve feet, if this is the length of the fence panels desired. this is the length of the fence panels desired.

To lay out a full mile track select a level field of



forty-two acres; draw through the centre of it a straight line of 440 yards (a quarter of a mile). On each side of this line, and an exact distance of 140 yards two inches from it, draw parallel the extreme end of the outer line, and then describe with of 140 yards two inches from it, draw parallel the extreme end of the cord an outer curve or lines of equal length, so that the space between

lines. There will be a continuous outer line. being exactly a mile (1760 yards) in length, and requiring an enclosure of forty-six acres of ground. From this outer line or track set the fence of the course three feet in on the straight sides and curves. In this way an exact mile (as near as may be) is preserved for the actual foot track of all the horses. The first distance post is sixty yards from the judges' stand, the second at 240 yards, and the stand is sixty yards before entering the turn. The track should be graded circus, the outer portion highest, so that a horse can extend himself at full speed.

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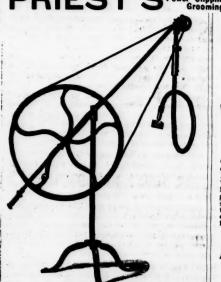


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